

THE

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 676.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1888.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 676.]

LONDON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1858.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 8d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### THE FIXED AND VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLES.

#### LETTER V.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

MY LORD,—Exercise is the invariable condition of growth. Labour is life in action, strengthening and expanding its powers by grappling with obstacles. A still child is always an ailing child. In this, as in other instances, the laws of the physical world shadow forth those of the spiritual. Exercise is the appointed means of development to the church, which, in proportion to the work that it does, is healthy and hearty. He who subjected spiritual life to this law of expansion, settled also the incidents of the sphere in which it was to move. How easy had it been, had He but seen fit, to have made the pathway of the church towards divine objects, an even and flowery one in regard to temporal things! Yet it is by the very ruggedness of that path that she is trained into activity, and it is by constant effort that she gains strength. Want of exercise, my lord, has been the church of England's bane. Her ways were made pleasant to her, and she well nigh lost all disposition to stir. O, beware, my lord, of repeating the mistake of "our pious ancestors." Aim not at forestalling the responsibilities of coming generations! Let each in its turn do its appointed work!

In three things, especially, the church wants exercise—and in all three the "fixed principle," so far as it operates, is detrimental.

Take, first, her sense of responsibility. She is put in trust with her Lord's affairs, who has laid upon her his solemn but most honourable charge, "Occupy till I come." To be duly sensible of the weight of that charge, she must properly appreciate the honour of it. She would not then seek to be relieved of any portion of it. I need not remind you, my lord, how soon, how readily, how almost unconsciously, human infirmities prevail upon the best of men to devolve that responsibility upon others. Alas! the tendency has been too uniformly in that direction. The laity were encouraged to leave it principally with the clergy, taking care only to make sufficient temporal provision for their support, which having done, they subsided into the self-indulgent conclusion that the promotion of Christ's kingdom was no concern of theirs. Of course, in proportion as sense of responsibility withered for want of exercise, care even to do the part assigned to them (namely, to maintain their priestly proxies) languished also. Then was gradually introduced the fixed principle as a succedaneum to decaying liberality. What has been the consequence, my lord? Of the whole number of Christian men and women who frequent the ordinances of religion where a fixed provision has been made for the clergy, how many are there who regard themselves as sharing in the responsibility of the Church for the ignorance, vice, and irreligion which everywhere surround them? They have not been trained to charge

themselves with the duty of evangelising their respective neighbourhoods, to take shame to themselves that it has not been done, to feel that their property, their activity, their prayers, are mortgaged, if I may so phrase it, to perform this duty. Thank God, they are beginning to awake from that delusion, and I am bound to acknowledge that no man living has done more to shake them from their slumbers than your lordship. But must it not be confessed that the fixed principle has operated all along to diminish their sense of responsibility? Why, my lord, no man cares much or continuously for that which costs him nothing. It is by expenditure, that we come to identify an object with our affections. Then only do we willingly cherish a personal interest in this or that cause, when we project into it a part of our own substance, and feel that it is, in a measure, our own. The worst thing we can do for a spiritual truth or institution is to endow it amply—for by so doing we remove it beyond the natural sphere of men's sympathies. Our very children would be neglected and abandoned if they were not dependent on our care—how much more, then, may we expect this to be the case with the Church?

Then, again, as the Church needs to be trained by continuous exercise in a sense of her responsibility, so she needs to be habituated to the active expression of it. Liberality, my lord, like bodily labour, requires an effort when it is only occasional, and becomes a pleasure when it is systematic. The less we give, the less we are inclined to give, and the less luxury we experience in giving. The conviction that life consists, not in what a man possesses, but in what he uses, and that the highest and most enjoyable kind of life consists in using it for the advantage of others rather than for our own, can be nurtured into strength only by constant practice. When the fixed principle was supposed to be adequate to the wants of the Church, this law of religious life was all but unknown. Men's modes of thinking and speaking sunk into the reverse of truth. They deemed it a hardship to be called upon to give, and he whose bounty had exempted others from the necessity of self-sacrifice was held to have rendered the Church a service. Thus it is that even now-a-days we continue to laud our "pious ancestors," as if their relieving us from an obligation to find our own spiritual means and agencies were a benefit conferred upon us. Some of the prelates of your Church, my lord, even to this day, to their shame it must be spoken, talk of voluntary expenditure in behalf of Christ's kingdom, as though it were necessarily unfair—taxing some more severely, and leaving others untouched. But, surely, to offer of one's temporal substance towards the furtherance of Christ's designs on earth, is not a burden to be evaded, but a privilege to be prized. Nothing but want of exercise in the grace of liberality could have led to the mistaken notions which this fashion of speaking betrays—and this want of exercise is clearly traceable to the prevailing influence of the fixed principle.

Thirdly, in nothing does the Church need to be exercised more constantly than in those dispositions of heart which the Apostle Paul exhorted to when he said, "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others." "Ye, then, that are strong, ought to bear the infirmities of the weak." For example, here is a poor, weak, tottering society of Christian men and women in a remote village, utterly unable to provide for themselves the customary means of grace. How comfortable to such, it may be said, must be a fixed provision whereby, without anxiety, they are placed, in regard to religious instruction, on a footing of equality with their richer and more fortunately circumstanced brethren! Very comfortable, I admit. But poor, weak, tottering Churches are a part of our Lord's plan—for, in their infancy, (and sometimes they never get to run alone) they must be sustained by extraneous help, or otherwise they perish. But do we not see in the existence of such spiritual bodies, aye, and in

their number, a very wise and beneficent arrangement? We might do so, if instead of making artificial provision, by means of the fixed principle, for the independence of these frail off-shoots of the spiritual community, we were to regard them as cast by the great Head of the Church upon our ceaseless care. How much better, both for them and for the Church at large, that, like ailing children, they should evoke and receive the watchful and affectionate solicitude and aid of those who are stronger than themselves, than that they should be pensioned off and forgotten! The truth is, my lord, that under the baneful influence of a principle which man, in his worldly wisdom, has tacked on to the plan of his Divine Master, the Church has ceased to train herself in that large-heartedness, and vigilant sympathy, in which her affairs were arranged to educate her. Else, she might have found in these weaker and more dependent of her offspring, a constant occasion for exercising and developing all the more delicate sensibilities of her spiritual nature, and in doing so might have elicited, in response, manly efforts to struggle into a position of self-sustentation. These inequalities of position, as it regards different religious communities, are not fortuitous—they are not unforeseen—they are not left out of Christ's plan as accidental. They are part and parcel of it—and they are just what was needed to school the church universal in that interest in all that relates to the progress of His kingdom, which, when fully developed, is one of the most persuasive features of Christian character.

My lord, I might pursue this line of reasoning to almost any extent. Indeed, I feel it difficult to keep the subject within anything like the ordinary limits of a single letter, so richly suggestive is every aspect of it. But I wish neither to weary you, nor my readers. Nor is it necessary. Take any of the social characteristics of Christianity in men's hearts—and test the fixed and the voluntary principles by the aid or hindrance each may respectively present to the exercise and maturing of those characteristics, and I will confidently leave you to decide which is in conformity with the objects of Christ's kingdom, and which is in discordance with them.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,  
Your lordship's obedient servant,  
EDWARD MIALL.

### THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.

We last week announced that the council of the society were about to be specially convened to consider the present position of the Church-rate question, it being, as we understand, intended at the same time to define the constitution of the society's 15th Triennial Conference, which will be due in the spring of next year. We are now able to report the progress made towards carrying out a scheme which has been for some weeks under consideration, and on the success of which the future strength of the organisation will be likely greatly to depend.

Hitherto the only agencies at the command of the central body have been local committees and correspondents, and the members of a small staff resident in London, who have, as far as practicable, paid visits to the provincial towns to assist in organising the society's friends, spreading information respecting its operations, and obtaining the funds required for carrying them on. It is now proposed to extend this last named valuable description of work, by the appointment of a few well selected agents, who will reside in the centres of the more populous districts, and from thence visit, as often as needful, every place in which the society can gain a footing, and from which it can acquire that moral and pecuniary support which will enable it to keep pace with its fast and multiplying opportunities for pressing the principles of Voluntaryism upon the attention of Parliament and the public.

In accordance with this plan two agents, we learn, have just been appointed, viz., Mr. John



Andrew, of Leeds, for the important district of Yorkshire, and Mr. Henry Ferris, of Bristol, for Gloucestershire and Somersetshire; and negotiations for appointments in other localities are still pending. These gentlemen will, no doubt, soon place themselves in communication with the leading volunteers throughout their respective districts, and we hope we are not too sanguine in the anticipation, that they will enjoy the same confidence, and receive the same amount of co-operation, which has enabled the society's present representatives so successfully to prosecute similar work in almost every part of the kingdom. We have for some time past had the conviction that the Liberation Society has so risen in public confidence, that well devised measures for bringing its claims distinctly under the notice of individual members of the various Dissenting bodies will secure for it that general and adequate support which ought to be extended to the only organisation in existence for systematically enforcing their views in Parliament, as well as generally acquiring for them all their political rights. There are pretty decisive indications that next session will witness a sharp conflict on the Church-rate question, and, in view of that, there should be full preparation for exertions, and, if need be, expenditure exceeding those of past years.

We may add that Mr. Oulton, the society's London agent, is this week visiting the towns in Dorsetshire, to lecture or to canvass, and will at the end of the month commence another tour in Scotland, where, we are glad to find, the feeling prevails that the society should be upheld by more numerous substantial tokens of sympathy than have yet been forthcoming from that stronghold of both theoretic and practical willinghood.

#### CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

**BARNARD CASTLE.**—A second meeting of the rate-payers of the chapelry of Barnard Castle took place last week for the purpose of reconsidering the levying of the Church-rate. After an exciting discussion, the Dissenters beat the Church party by a majority of ten.

**CHEADLE CHURCH-RATES.**—A LIBERAL RECTOR.—At a parish meeting last week, at Cheadle, the Rev. O. J. Cummings, the rector, declared his decided opposition to a compulsory rate. After rates of 6d. and 4d. had been proposed, a motion for a voluntary subscription was carried.

**MELCOMBE.**—A Church-rate poll at Melcombe Regis has ended as follows:—For the rate, 285; against the rate, 103; majority in favour of the rate, 182. No contest had hitherto taken place in the parish. Not one of the Wesleyans voted against the rate.

**WOODSTOCK.**—THE TABLES TURNED.—We are indebted to the *Oxford Chronicle* for a full report of proceedings at Woodstock, on the 30th ult., at a vestry meeting called to levy another Church-rate. The Woodstock anti-Church-rate party, says the *Chronicle*, have been reckoning upon a great contest this year. They knew that their powerful neighbour, the Duke of Marlborough, was against them, and they had seriously felt the influence produced by the letter of his steward, sent to the tenantry of Woodstock last year, expressing a hope that they would vote for the Church-rate. A vestry having been called for the 31st, the Dissenters met in considerable numbers. For some time they were alone at the vestry—the Church party not making its appearance. Nothing, however, was done by them till the two churchwardens arrived, who were somewhat behind. On former occasions clergymen had led the ranks against the Nonconformists, but now no clergyman presented himself, and the churchwardens, with three or four exceptions, were entirely without supporters. The Dissenters, therefore, resolved themselves into a meeting, and appointed Mr. Godden to the chair. Mr. Godden observed that the meeting had been called by the churchwardens; he should be glad therefore to hear what proposition they had to lay before them. Mr. Turner, the vicar's churchwarden, said he should propose that a rate of 3d. in the pound be granted to the churchwardens to meet the expenses necessary to be incurred in the current year. Mr. Illing seconded this proposition. Mr. Freer inquired if the churchwardens had brought an estimate showing upon what particular matters they intended to expend the sum which the rate would afford them. Mr. Turner then read his estimate to the meeting. Upon this being done, Mr. Freer rose, and in a clear and able speech stated that if the churchwardens would withdraw their motion for a rate, the Dissenters would assist them in raising the money they want by subscription; they would put their shoulders to the wheel, and contribute their fair share towards the sum they required for the current year. The churchwardens not consenting to withdraw the motion for a 3d. rate, Mr. Freer then moved, in successive amendments, that the clerk's salary, the item for the curfew bell, and that for copying the register, the salary of the two vergers, and the visitation fees, be all disallowed by the vestry. All these amendments were successively carried by large majorities. The sum then required was reduced from 314 to 164, upon which the churchwardens proposed a rate of 2d. in the pound. On which Mr. Freer moved as a further amendment, "That the money needful to defray all the expenses

not here objected to be raised by subscription instead of rate." This amendment was carried by a large majority. Mr. Leggett observed that he had just been round the town trying to procure subscriptions towards liquidating the arrears of past churchwardens, and he had become entirely sick of applying to Woodstock people for voluntary contributions; and as the vestry had now decided upon trying these to meet the expenses of the present year, he should propose that they now appoint men to collect them and relieve the churchwardens of the duty. This proposition, not being seconded, fell to the ground. The Rev. E. Le Fevre observed that it was painful to think, whilst as Nonconformists we had pleasure in supporting our places of worship, with their ministry and religious institutions, upon voluntary principles, it was both unrighteous and anti-Christian to wish a compulsory exaction from persons who conscientiously objected to such an uncharitable impost, especially when we looked at the wealthy capabilities of the National Church, whose annual revenue to the clergy of the United Kingdom is 12,000,000l.

#### TESTIMONY FROM THE ENEMY.

(From the *Record* of Friday.)

It is the common fault of Churchmen, both in this [Church-rate] and other matters, to sleep on in a sort of self-satisfied and supine indifference, while the enemy is awake and untiringly active. The Liberation Society takes no rest. One session is no sooner over than they betake themselves afresh to the work of agitation and marshal their forces for another. Meanwhile, Churchmen sit still and leave the task of defence to the few, which ought to engage the sympathy and elicit the zeal of all. Mistaking mere noise and clamour for public opinion, not a few of them seem to regard the question as practically settled against them, instead of uniting themselves heartily and unhesitatingly in opposition. Nothing but this will convince Parliament that the demand for unconditional abolition is the voice, not of the country, but of a few clamorous agitators who have the will, and will spare neither money nor pains to despoil the Church of her inheritance. It is easy to talk of conciliation and peace. But in this case the conciliation demanded is the unqualified surrender of the Church to the tender mercies of a jealous foe. The *Nonconformist* assures its readers that the Church constitutes the centre, about which political feeling mainly revolves. It undisguisedly avows that Dissenters have convictions on the subject which cannot safely be thrust into a public announcement of their policy. As a strategical manoeuvre, they put forth what they call "a fundamental truth or two," which, though stopping short of their ultimate aim, are yet broad enough and convenient for their present purpose. The greatest anomaly of the age, they say, is the Established Church; and whatever policy ignores, is the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. Let supine and lukewarm Churchmen mark well such admissions as these. Let them further weigh well the statement of Mr. Miall, in answer to a question whether the Liberation Society would consent to the application of ecclesiastical revenues, for the maintenance of our churches. He said that, "in his judgment, the Society might consistently do so. Such a change of the law would extinguish the taxing power of the Establishment, and dry up one of its sources of revenue, while the ecclesiastical revenues, applied to the purposes for which Church-rates are now levied, would still be national property, and be capable of appropriation to secular purposes at a future time." . . . Nor is it an answer to this to say that these are the acts and purposes of an extreme section of the Dissenting body, and that the moderate and religious portion of it have no such sweeping aims. Perhaps not, though we have little doubt where their sympathies lie. Does any Churchman seriously imagine for a moment that they have either the power or the will to check the zeal of such an out-spoken man as Mr. Miall, or that when the time comes they will lift up a finger against his proposed appropriation of ecclesiastical revenues to secular purposes? With such forewarnings as we have indicated, credulity in such a case is little short of infatuation!

#### THE CHURCH PARTY ON CHURCH-RATES.

(Abridged from the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*.)

Early on Monday a meeting of the clergy and churchwardens of this rural deanery, was held in the vestry of St. Chad's Church, to consult as to what steps it would be advisable to take with respect to Church-rates. The meeting was held (as Rev. D. Mountfield, secretary to the rural-deanery chapter explained) in consequence of a resolution passed at the last rural-deanery meeting, in which a wish was expressed that such a meeting should be called, opinions expressed, and these, if possible, embodied in a petition.

Rev. T. B. LLOYD, in reply to the chairman, said, he was present at the meeting referred to by Mr. Mountfield, but there was no opinion expressed on that occasion beyond the general feeling that Church-rates should be protected by all means in their power; and that they should do all they could to maintain the law in its present form.

Rev. D. NIHILL said the Government had called for some returns, and he expected the archdeacon would have been present to have afforded them some information.

Rev. C. E. L. WIGHTMAN had a copy of the questions sent by Government, from which he formed his own opinion what they were going to do. But from that document he could not conceive that it was likely they would be able to maintain the law in its present state. Some change appeared to be

inevitable, and all they could hope to do was to make the best terms possible under existing circumstances.

Mr. JOSEPH MORRIS expressed his surprise as an Englishman and as a member of the Established Church to hear that they, a body of Churchmen, were called upon to make the best terms they could. He hated the word "compromise" where a principle was involved. He would at once call upon every person to stand by the law as it is, which no man had a right to complain of, he did not care who he was. (This sentence was delivered with much apparent warmth.)

Rev. D. NIHILL said, It is well worthy of notice by what sophistries the attack upon Church-rates is sustained. Religion, it is said, is a personal thing, an affair of conscience, a matter between the individual soul and its God. We admit this aspect, and that it is the most important, but it is not the only aspect. Religion is a social thing. It is the basis of social happiness, because it inculcates those principles upon which the happiness of the community depends. According to this view, it behoves the legislature of a country to maintain the cause of religion, for if Government be for the welfare and happiness of a nation, it is bound to take the most effectual means to bring about that object. This furnishes an answer to a very plausible objection which is very commonly relied on. A dissenter says, "I never go within the walls of your church—why then should I be required to support it?" The answer is, "If you choose to forego your personal advantage in this instance you are at liberty to do so; but it does not follow that you have no other benefit from the church." Living in the community it highly concerns you that your fellow-subjects should be taught their christian duties—"should keep their hands from picking and stealing"—should be upright in their dealings and truthful in their words. The mode of providing this is not by endowing all denominations, for that would be to make a Babel under the idea of a national church. It is by selecting that which the state conscientiously deems best, and, while tolerating all others, giving that one its support. So true is this principle that, if a community were now to be instituted (*ab initio*) it would be obligatory upon the governing power thus to provide for the social happiness of all—and it is not competent to any individual to deny that he has a benefit from such a national provision, and on that ground to abjure his pecuniary obligation. But the church of England relies upon another ground in defence of Church-rates. They are an ancient property—and he marvelled at the cool dishonesty, for he could call it nothing else, with which the dissenters clamour for its abolition. Dissenters profess to be more religious than the church, and on that ground separate from her. But here lies the practical difficulty. Owing to the clamour that has been raised, and the apathy of Churchmen, and the action of the House of Commons, Government may find it next to impossible to introduce a measure that will be generally satisfactory. He would suggest that on principle the question might be thus dealt with. Recognise the right of the church, and the obligation of holders of property, and then, for the relief of dissenters and others, adopt the principle of redemption, as in the case of the land-tax. Here would be no sacrifice of principle, no compromise, but a fair and equitable adjustment.

The CHAIRMAN then invited the opinions of all present, *seriatim*.

The Rev. T. B. LLOYD would stand by the law as it was.

Mr. CHANDLER perfectly agreed; but he thought it might be said that any opinion they may form was only from persons immediately interested. And it was only fair that the meeting should have been more general; and it would, he thought, have created a stronger impression.

Dr. WATTS and Rev. J. HARDING concurred.

Rev. J. J. ROGERSON thought the Church-rates ought to be paid just as much as the Queen's taxes; and he was certainly grieved to hear that they were called upon to make any concession.

Mr. HENSHAW said he would like to see in what form the petition was drawn before he promised to sign it.

Mr. W. EDWARDS was of opinion that the voluntary principle would never answer.

Mr. MAYHEW referred to the divided state of parties in the House of Commons, and expressed his conviction that any measure introduced by the Government for the maintenance of Church-rates would have to be withdrawn, or it must end in the defeat of Ministers. He was disposed to agree with the views enunciated by Mr. Wightman. (Expressions of dissent.)

Rev. T. COLING thought the question that they had to decide was not whether they would like to retain Church-rates or not, seeing that the majority of the House of Commons had already decided against them. It had also been decided by the judicial committee of the Privy Council that they had no property in Church-rates in the nature of mortgage, and there was, therefore, little probability in the present state of public opinion of retaining Church-rates. The only practicable question therefore left was to see what they could possibly retain, and make the best terms possible. (Disapprobation.) Look at many large towns where Church-rates had been thoroughly and entirely done away with, and it was impossible that they could be retained in the country. These rates had to be levied by a majority, and Dissenters, Roman Catholics, and Liberal Churchmen would all combine to defeat them. The highest judicial authority having decided against them, he thought they must rely on the voluntary principle as



much as possible. (Mr. Coling was listened to somewhat impatiently, his views evidently being directly opposite to those of the majority present.)

Mr. BOWEN completely differed from the last speaker, for he would not give up one atom of Church-rates. (Cheers.)

Mr. MORRIS said he had not alluded to the matter as a political question. The law of the land reserved a property in Church-rates, and with that he was content.

Rev. J. COLING reminded Mr. Morris that that was really the question.

Mr. MORRIS: No honest man would wish to get rid of Church-rates; they might just as well try to get rid of the land-tax.

Mr. COLING: That is levied for crown purposes.

Mr. MORRIS (to Mr. Coling): How you could have made such an address as you have I cannot imagine; and I tremble for the Church when I know that her ministers entertain such opinions. I feel great regret that you should have made those observations, and I am glad to think they are not the opinions of the majority.

Mr. COLING had only quoted the opinion of the highest legal authority.

Mr. MORRIS again repeated his argument as to the rate being a charge upon property, and having been reminded that he had already said this, he went on to speak of the combinations which were got up in Shrewsbury against the Church, by persons who denied the divinity of our Saviour, anabaptists, unbaptised, and all other sects.

Mr. COLING said he did not want to get rid of Church-rates; but they could not ignore existing facts, and the question was what was the most expedient thing to be done at present.

Mr. MORRIS, who had interrupted Mr. Coling several times, and who had taken upon himself to reply to all the speakers who differed from him, again got up to speak, but having by this time fairly exhausted the patience of the meeting, he was put down by cries of "order" and "chair."

Rev. J. Denning, Rev. H. Fletcher, and several other clergymen having expressed their adherence to Church-rates as they are,

Rev. C. E. L. WIGHTMAN thought he had been somewhat misunderstood. He wished, like Mr. Coling, to look at the question practically and not theoretically. If they wished to preserve the rates they ought to have begun years ago, and been as active as their opponents had been. But it was too late now, and they must make the best terms they could. (Expressions of dissent.)

Rev. J. COLLEY expressed his astonishment that some movement of this sort had not taken place before, and the fact that in a body of 600 gentlemen, most them members of the Church of England, so few should be found to stand up for her legal rights. But they could not shut their eyes to the fact that the House of Commons had carried the abolition of Church-rates by large majorities, nor, indeed, could they be insensible of the fact that the measure had been very feebly resisted by the professing friends of the church; and, what was perhaps more strange, very few petitions had been presented in favour of their continuance. He hoped the laity would be active in the matter, for, as their archdeacon had said, it was essentially a lay question. He quite agreed with Mr. Wightman that it was too late to go for the whole rate; and they had better therefore obtain if possible a redemption of the rate, as had been suggested by Mr. Nihill.

Rev. D. MOUNTFIELD said, he had the misfortune to differ in several main features of this question from most of his brethren around him. He rejoiced most sincerely that such a meeting as that had taken place; if this movement had taken place sooner the Church-rate question would never have assumed its present proportions. But the more he thought of it the more he was convinced that he could not honestly rely on what so great a stress was laid by some, namely, that the Church-rate was a property belonging to the church. Such an argument was the argument of tyranny, although that was perhaps too strong a term to use. He was strongly in favour of exempting those who conscientiously objected to the support of the Establishment—and he would rather subscribe largely himself. But he was not prepared to say that the voluntary principle would not fail in rural parishes, where the result would probably be calamitous.

Rev. J. J. ROGERSON again expressed how grieved he was to hear utterance given to such sentiments as he had heard that morning. In allusion to the alleged apathy displayed by the Church, Mr. Rogerson said that Churchmen had hitherto relied upon the conviction that the body of Churchmen in the country was sound at the core, and they could not have believed that such a measure as the abolition of Church-rates could have received the sanction of their representatives in the House of Commons.

Mr. MORRIS said, as to its being a matter of conscience, that he did not believe. As to the dissenters he believed many of them hardly knew what their religion was six months together; he had seen them run the round of all the chapels, and then come to church at last.

The Rev. D. NIHILL said that with the view of bringing the meeting to something like a practical issue, he should be disposed to move that a small committee be appointed for the purpose of framing petitions, or taking such other measures as might be expedient in carrying out their views on Church-rates. Mr. Nihill concluded by moving—"That a committee, consisting of clergymen and laymen, be formed for the purpose of framing petitions, calling meetings, communicating with the Central Committee in London, or otherwise acting with the view to render efficient practical support to the friends of the

Church in the House of Commons in defending the rights, especially with respect to Church-rates."

The resolution was put and carried.

A cordial vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman and by him acknowledged, the meeting separated.

#### THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN ON CHURCH-RATES.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln commenced his triennial visitation at the Cathedral on Wednesday last. His lordship delivered his charge in the Consistorial Court, in the presence of a large number of the clergy and laity of the district. After speaking at great length on the duties of the clergy to their parishioners, and earnestly entreating them to use their utmost endeavours to further the work of Christ, he alluded to the Church-rate question. He said the question had been much discussed in both Houses of Parliament, and although he should have no objection to a better system of collecting money for the repair of the sacred edifices of the land, he thought no better plan than the old one had been brought forward by the agitators upon the question. It should be borne in mind, when this question was discussed and agitated, and the oppressive character of Church-rates insisted upon, that the opponents were a minority, and that by far the majority of the people in the kingdom were not only favourable to the rate, as the best means and the soundest of maintaining the edifices of the National Church, but of the taxing of all property in order to raise the necessary funds. Besides it would be unwise and impolitic to make a registration of Churchmen and Dissenters in every parish as a means of ascertaining who should and who should not pay the rate.

#### A PEER ON THE "PEOPLE'S CHURCH."

At a Harvest Home at Patshull Hall, on Thursday, the Earl of Dartmouth waxed eloquent on Church-rates and the poor man's church.

I am now addressing (he said) a great number of labouring men and their wives, and I take the opportunity of informing them that attempts have been made, and will be renewed, to take away the poor man's church—to deprive him of the right of sitting in his church, by abolishing Church-rates, which are the means by which that church is supported. Under present circumstances, every poor man has a right to sit in the church as I have, but I advise every labourer and every man to recollect that if Church-rates are abolished then the Church will fall as well; then that sacred place to which every one has a right to repair to be married, where he has a right to bring his children for baptism, where he has a perfect right to receive every ordinance which the Church can administer—I say that when the abolition of Church-rates is accomplished, then will the Church fall also. I therefore wish to impress it upon those present that they must stand as one man when their church is thus threatened. I say the Church has been threatened, and dishonestly threatened; I say that under the false plea of liberality certain persons have been trying to undermine the foundation of that Church which we all respect and honour. Do not let me be supposed, on this happy occasion, to be throwing among you the slightest element of discord; I should be sorry to diminish the pleasure attendant upon the proceedings of this day, but I cannot resist the opportunity of telling the labourers present what the true state of the case is. Don't you be led to believe that the rich only have a right to sit in the Church. You have a perfect right to sit there, and though you would not be justified in looking up the pews and putting your names on the doors, yet you have as much right to use that church as the rich have; and, therefore, do not be led astray by persons alleging themselves to be actuated by motives of liberality and tolerance, and advocating the advisability of every man acting for himself and according to his own notions in these matters; this is merely a deceit of the enemy, who is attempting to take away the Church from the poor man!

#### THE BISHOP OF EXETER EATING HIS LEEK.

On Wednesday morning the Bishop of Exeter visited Tiverton, to consecrate that portion of the cemetery, appropriated for the interment of members of the Established Church. His lordship said he was anxious to explain his reasons for not consecrating the portion of the ground set apart for the Established Church at an earlier date, in order that his object in thus delaying the consecration might not be misinterpreted. In the first place he required a wall four feet high to separate the consecrated portion of the ground from the unconsecrated, but this being resisted he refused to consecrate until his request had been complied with. The Legislature, however, enacted that no such wall was necessary, but that bound-stones of certain dimensions and a path would be quite sufficient to effect the distinction. He was glad the Legislature thought wisely as he did, that a division was necessary, and although it was not so unmistakable a one as he could wish, he would bow to its decision. It was necessary that there should be a division, that is a palpable line of demarcation, in order that the church might bury its dead apart from those who did not die within its pale. In the non-consecrated portion it was possible, and even probable, that the most horrid and even most blasphemous scenes should be performed; that parties would actually avail themselves of the opportunity to trample upon the cross of Christ. Such scenes he hoped never would be enacted, but still it was imperative that there should be means adopted to prevent Christians exposing themselves to such indignities. Now he had consecrated that portion of the ground, thank God, no such scenes could take place. There might be in Tiverton, as elsewhere, a certain number of infidels whose place of sepulture should be distinct from that intended for those who die in the Lord. It was a glorious thing for the church that blasphemers and infidels were not permitted to lie in the same ground with Christians.

There was a line to mark how far they might trespass, and when they reached that spot there was the gentle admonition—"Thus far shalt thou come and no farther." They might be thankful, then, that such a division was necessary, as it precluded the possibility of infidels and others encroaching upon the rights of Christians. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that there would remain no unchristian recollections of the past, but that all that had taken place would be forgotten.

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH is still advised to abstain from any active exertion. The indisposition of his lordship has elicited on all sides deep expressions of regret.

THE REV. ALFRED POOLE.—The Rev. Alfred Poole, whose opinions on the subject of the confessional have lately made his name familiar to the public, has been appointed to a mastership in the Grammar School at Harlow, Essex. A few days since, when the rev. gentleman was occupying the reading desk at evening service in the church, a lad came to the door and flung a stone at him, but the missile fell on the organ blower. The police were called in, but the urchin had made off.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS have published a return of all benefices to which permanent augmentations have been made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners out of their common fund, with the amount of augmentation. Also a return of all cases of patronage which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have consented to transfer, either in perpetuity or for one or more nominations, in consideration of the building of a church or parsonage-house, or of an endowment being wholly or in part provided. The nature of the consideration and the term for which the patronage has been transferred is stated in this return.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE ON VOLUNTARISM.—At the meeting of the Bible Society at Bradford on Thursday last, the Earl of Carlisle gave expression to the following sentiments on the duty of Government with relation to Christianity:—

The spread of Christianity is not properly the work of any Government as such (loud applause); Christianity marshals her own votaries and marches under her own banners; and just as unbidden by any Government you muster in this noble hall, just as unbidden and unpaid by any Government the Bible Society sends forth its agents and colporteurs, and your churches and denominations send forth their missionaries and teachers, so, asking nothing from any Government but a fair field and no favour (applause), will the work—the Godlike work, I had almost said, of evangelising and Christianising the heathen go on, relying on its own resources and sufficient for her own victories. (Applause.)

THE AMERICAN REVIVAL.—The religious awakening of the past year has had quite an effect upon the sales of books of a religious character. The demand for this class of literature is revealed by the great sale of the works of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon in this country—some 150,000 copies of his sermons having been sold in the United States.—*New York Independent*.

#### Religious Intelligence.

##### CHESHUNT COLLEGE—ANNUAL MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to Cheshunt College was held at the College on Wednesday last, October 6. At the same time the College Session was formally opened by an address to the students from the Rev. James Sherman. Amongst those present were the Rev. J. G. Faithfull, vicar of Cheshunt; the Rev. Dr. Alliett, the President of the College; the Revs. J. Sherman; A. Creak, M.A., of Brighton; A. M. Henderson; J. Bramall (the Secretary); J. Thomas, B.A., of Sion Chapel; Thomas Hill, of Cheshunt; J. B. French, of Richmond; and J. De K. Williams; also W. B. Toddhunter, Esq., M.A., Professor of Classics and Mathematics at the College.

The Rev. J. SHERMAN explained the object of the meeting—to receive the report, and to appoint officers for the ensuing year. After this he called on the Rev. John Bramall to read the report, of which the following is a brief abstract:—

At the commencement of the last session five students were received on probation. These gentlemen were subsequently fully admitted to the advantages of the College. These young men, as well as the other students of the College, are, the Committee trust, imbued with the spirit of the high and holy office to which they are looking forward.

The Reports of the examiners bear a high testimony to the attainments and diligence of the students.

At the commencement of the present session, four candidates were received on probation. The session, therefore, opens with twenty-two students resident in the house.

The Trustees and Committee adverted in their last report to the state of the College Library. During the past year 58l. have been expended on its improvement. Several valuable works have also been presented; and the thanks of the Committee are especially due to C. E. Mudie, Esq., for a donation of books to the value of 20l.

The balance-sheet for the year shows a total income of 1,755l. 13s. 2d., which amount includes the following, amongst other items: legacies (and interest) 407l. 2s. 10d.; congregational collections, 60l. 9s. 3d.; subscriptions and donations, 318l. 14s. 10d. The expenditure for the year has been 1,583l. 6s. 7d., a somewhat larger sum than usual, owing to several extra expenses.

After the Report had been read, the Chairman called upon the Rev. A. Creak, M.A., of Brighton, one of the examiners, to read the report of the gen-



Andrew, of Leeds, for the important district of Yorkshire, and Mr. Henry Ferris, of Bristol, for Gloucestershire and Somersetshire; and negotiations for appointments in other localities are still pending. These gentlemen will, no doubt, soon place themselves in communication with the leading volunteers throughout their respective districts, and we hope we are not too sanguine in the anticipation, that they will enjoy the same confidence, and receive the same amount of co-operation, which has enabled the society's present representatives so successfully to prosecute similar work in almost every part of the kingdom. We have for some time past had the conviction that the Liberation Society has so risen in public confidence, that well devised measures for bringing its claims distinctly under the notice of individual members of the various Dissenting bodies will secure for it that general and adequate support which ought to be extended to the only organisation in existence for systematically enforcing their views in Parliament, as well as generally acquiring for them all their political rights. There are pretty decisive indications that next session will witness a sharp conflict on the Church-rate question, and, in view of that, there should be full preparation for exertions, and, if need be, expenditure exceeding those of past years.

We may add that Mr. Oulton, the society's London agent, is this week visiting the towns in Dorsetshire, to lecture or to canvass, and will at the end of the month commence another tour in Scotland, where, we are glad to find, the feeling prevails that the society should be upheld by more numerous substantial tokens of sympathy than have yet been forthcoming from that stronghold of both theoretic and practical willinghood.

#### CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

**BARNARD CASTLE.**—A second meeting of the ratepayers of the chapelry of Barnard Castle took place last week for the purpose of reconsidering the levying of the Church-rate. After an exciting discussion, the Dissenters beat the Church party by a majority of ten.

**CHEADLE CHURCH-RATES.**—A LIBERAL RECTOR.—At a parish meeting last week, at Cheadle, the Rev. C. J. Cummings, the rector, declared his decided opposition to a compulsory rate. After rates of 6d. and 4d. had been proposed, a motion for a voluntary subscription was carried.

**MELCOMBE.**—A Church-rate poll at Melcombe Regis has ended as follows:—For the rate, 285; against the rate, 103; majority in favour of the rate, 182. No contest had hitherto taken place in the parish. Not one of the Wesleyans voted against the rate.

**WOODSTOCK.**—THE TABLES TURNED.—We are indebted to the *Oxford Chronicle* for a full report of proceedings at Woodstock, on the 30th ult., at a vestry meeting called to levy another Church-rate. The Woodstock anti-Church-rate party, says the *Chronicle*, have been reckoning upon a great contest this year. They knew that their powerful neighbour, the Duke of Marlborough, was against them, and they had seriously felt the influence produced by the letter of his steward, sent to the tenantry of Woodstock last year, expressing a hope that they would vote for the Church-rate. A vestry having been called for the 31st, the Dissenters met in considerable numbers. For some time they were alone at the vestry—the Church party not making its appearance. Nothing, however, was done by them till the two churchwardens arrived, who were somewhat behind. On former occasions clergymen had led the ranks against the Nonconformists, but now no clergyman presented himself, and the churchwardens, with three or four exceptions, were entirely without supporters. The Dissenters, therefore, resolved themselves into a meeting, and appointed Mr. Godden to the chair. Mr. Godden observed that the meeting had been called by the churchwardens; he should be glad therefore to hear what proposition they had to lay before them. Mr. Turner, the vicar's churchwarden, said he should propose that a rate of 3½d. in the pound be granted to the churchwardens to meet the expenses necessary to be incurred in the current year. Mr. Illing seconded this proposition. Mr. Freer inquired if the churchwardens had brought an estimate showing upon what particular matters they intended to expend the sum which the rate would afford them. Mr. Turner then read his estimate to the meeting. Upon this being done, Mr. Freer rose, and in a clear and able speech stated that if the churchwardens would withdraw their motion for a rate, the Dissenters would assist them in raising the money they want by subscription; they would put their shoulders to the wheel, and contribute their fair share towards the sum they required for the current year. The churchwardens not consenting to withdraw the motion for a 3½d. rate, Mr. Freer then moved, in successive amendments, that the clerk's salary, the item for the curfew bell, and that for copying the register, the salary of the two vergers, and the visitation fees, be all disallowed by the vestry. All these amendments were successively carried by large majorities. The sum then required was reduced from 31½. to 16½., upon which the churchwarden proposed a rate of 2d. in the pound. On which Mr. Freer moved as a further amendment, "That the money needful to defray all the expenses

not here objected to be raised by subscription instead of rate." This amendment was carried by a large majority. Mr. Leggatt observed that he had just been round the town trying to procure subscriptions towards liquidating the arrears of past churchwardens, and he had become entirely sick of applying to Woodstock people for voluntary contributions; and as the vestry had now decided upon trying these to meet the expenses of the present year, he should propose that they now appoint men to collect them and relieve the churchwardens of the duty. This proposition, not being seconded, fell to the ground. The Rev. E. Le Ferre observed that it was painful to think, whilst as Nonconformists we had pleasure in supporting our places of worship, with their ministry and religious institutions, upon voluntary principles, it was both unrighteous and anti-Christian to wish a compulsory exaction from persons who conscientiously objected to such an uncharitable impost, especially when we looked at the wealthy capabilities of the National Church, whose annual revenue to the clergy of the United Kingdom is 12,000,000.

#### TESTIMONY FROM THE ENEMY.

(From the *Record* of Friday.)

It is the common fault of Churchmen, both in this [Church-rate] and other matters, to sleep on in a sort of self-satisfied and supine indifference, while the enemy is awake and untiringly active. The Liberation Society takes no rest. One session is no sooner over than they betake themselves afresh to the work of agitation and marshal their forces for another. Meanwhile, Churchmen sit still and leave the task of defence to the few, which ought to engage the sympathy and elicit the zeal of all. Mistaking mere noise and clamour for public opinion, not a few of them seem to regard the question as practically settled against them, instead of uniting themselves heartily and unhesitatingly in opposition. Nothing but this will convince Parliament that the demand for unconditional abolition is the voice, not of the country, but of a few clamorous agitators who have the will, and will spare neither money nor pains to despoil the Church of her inheritance. It is easy to talk of conciliation and peace. But in this case the conciliation demanded is the unqualified surrender of the Church to the tender mercies of a jealous foe. The *Nonconformist* assures its readers that the Church constitutes the centre, about which political feeling mainly revolves. It undisguisedly avows that Dissenters have convictions on the subject which cannot safely be thrust into a public announcement of their policy. As a strategical manoeuvre, they put forth what they call "a fundamental truth or two," which, though stopping short of their ultimate aim, are yet broad enough and convenient for their present purpose. The greatest anomaly of the age, they say, is the Established Church; and whatever policy ignores, is the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. Let supine and lukewarm Churchmen mark well such admissions as these. Let them further weigh well the statement of Mr. Miall, in answer to a question whether the Liberation Society would consent to the application of ecclesiastical revenues, for the maintenance of our churches. He said that, "in his judgment, the Society might consistently do so. Such a change of the law would extinguish the taxing power of the Establishment, and dry up one of its sources of revenue, while the ecclesiastical revenues, applied to the purposes for which Church-rates are now levied, would still be national property, and be capable of appropriation to secular purposes at a future time." . . . Nor is it an answer to this to say that these are the acts and purposes of an extreme section of the Dissenting body, and that the moderate and religious portion of it have no such sweeping aims. Perhaps not, though we have little doubt where their sympathies lie. Does any Churchman seriously imagine for a moment that they have either the power or the will to check the zeal of such an out-spoken man as Mr. Miall, or that when the time comes they will lift up a finger against his proposed appropriation of ecclesiastical revenues to secular purposes? With such forewarnings as we have indicated, credulity in such a case is little short of infatuation!

#### THE CHURCH PARTY ON CHURCH-RATES.

(Abridged from the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*.)

Early on Monday a meeting of the clergy and churchwardens of this rural deanery, was held in the vestry of St. Chad's Church, to consult as to what steps it would be advisable to take with respect to Church-rates. The meeting was held (as Rev. D. Mountfield, secretary to the rural-deanery chapter explained) in consequence of a resolution passed at the last rural-deanery meeting, in which a wish was expressed that such a meeting should be called, opinions expressed, and these, if possible, embodied in a petition.

Rev. T. B. LLOYD, in reply to the chairman, said, he was present at the meeting referred to by Mr. Mountfield, but there was no opinion expressed on that occasion beyond the general feeling that Church-rates should be protected by all means in their power; and that they should do all they could to maintain the law in its present form.

Rev. D. NICHILL said the Government had called for some returns, and he expected the archdeacon would have been present to have afforded them some information.

Rev. C. E. L. WIGHTMAN had a copy of the questions sent by Government, from which he formed his own opinion what they were going to do. But from that document he could not conceive that it was likely they would be able to maintain the law in its present state. Some change appeared to be

inevitable, and all they could hope to do was to make the best terms possible under existing circumstances.

Mr. JOSEPH MORRIS expressed his surprise as an Englishman and as a member of the Established Church to hear that they, a body of Churchmen, were called upon to make the best terms they could. He hated the word "compromise" where a principle was involved. He would at once call upon every person to stand by the law as it is, which no man had a right to complain of, he did not care who he was. (This sentence was delivered with much apparent warmth.)

Rev. D. NICHILL said, It is well worthy of notice by what sophistries the attack upon Church-rates is sustained. Religion, it is said, is a personal thing, an affair of conscience, a matter between the individual soul and its God. We admit this aspect, and that it is the most important, but it is not the only aspect. Religion is a social thing. It is the basis of social happiness, because it inculcates those principles upon which the happiness of the community depends. According to this view, it behoves the legislature of a country to maintain the cause of religion, for if Government be for the welfare and happiness of a nation, it is bound to take the most effectual means to bring about that object. This furnishes an answer to a very plausible objection which is very commonly relied on. A dissenter says, "I never go within the walls of your church—why then should I be required to support it?" The answer is, "If you choose to forego your personal advantage in this instance you are at liberty to do so; but it does not follow that you have no other benefit from the church." Living in the community it highly concerns you that your fellow-subjects should be taught their christian duties—"should keep their hands from picking and stealing"—"should be upright in their dealings and truthful in their words." The mode of providing this is not by endowing all denominations, for that would be to make a Babel under the idea of a national church. It is by selecting that which the state conscientiously deems best, and, while tolerating all others, giving that one its support. So true is this principle that, if a community were now to be instituted (*ab initio*) it would be obligatory upon the governing power thus to provide for the social happiness of all—and it is not competent to any individual to deny that he has a benefit from such a national provision, and on that ground to abjure his pecuniary obligation. But the church of England relies upon another ground in defence of Church-rates. They are an ancient property—and he marvelled at the cool dishonesty, for he could call it nothing else, with which the dissenters clamour for its abolition. Dissenters profess to be more religious than the church, and on that ground separate from her. But here lies the practical difficulty. Owing to the clamour that has been raised, and the apathy of Churchmen, and the action of the House of Commons, Government may find it next to impossible to introduce a measure that will be generally satisfactory. He would suggest that on principle the question might be thus dealt with. Recognise the right of the church, and the obligation of holders of property, and then, for the relief of dissenters and others, adopt the principle of redemption, as in the case of the land-tax. Here would be no sacrifice of principle, no compromise, but a fair and equitable adjustment.

The CHAIRMAN then invited the opinions of all present, *seriatim*.

The Rev. T. B. LLOYD would stand by the law as it was.

Mr. CHANDLER perfectly agreed; but he thought it might be said that any opinion they may form was only from persons immediately interested. And it was only fair that the meeting should have been more general; and it would, he thought, have created a stronger impression.

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Mr. MORRIS: No honest man would wish to get rid of Church-rates; they might just as well try to get rid of the land-tax.

Mr. COLING: That is levied for crown purposes.

Mr. MORRIS (to Mr. Coling): How you could have made such an address as you have I cannot imagine; and I tremble for the Church when I know that her ministers entertain such opinions. I feel great regret that you should have made those observations, and I am glad to think they are not the opinions of the majority.

Mr. COLING had only quoted the opinion of the highest legal authority.

Mr. MORRIS again repeated his argument as to the rate being a charge upon property, and having been reminded that he had already said this, he went on to speak of the combinations which were got up in Shrewsbury against the Church, by persons who denied the divinity of our Saviour, anabaptists, unbaptised, and all other sects.

Mr. COLING said he did not want to get rid of Church-rates; but they could not ignore existing facts, and the question was what was the most expedient thing to be done at present.

Mr. MORRIS, who had interrupted Mr. Coling several times, and who had taken upon himself to reply to all the speakers who differed from him, again got up to speak, but having by this time fairly exhausted the patience of the meeting, he was put down by cries of "order" and "chair."

Rev. J. Denning, Rev. H. Fletcher, and several other clergymen having expressed their adherence to Church-rates as they are,

Rev. C. E. L. WIGHTMAN thought he had been somewhat misunderstood. He wished, like Mr. Coling, to look at the question practically and not theoretically. If they wished to preserve the rates they ought to have begun years ago, and been as active as their opponents had been. But it was too late now, and they must make the best terms they could. (Expressions of dissent.)

Rev. J. COLLEY expressed his astonishment that some movement of this sort had not taken place before, and the fact that in a body of 600 gentlemen, most them members of the Church of England, so few should be found to stand up for her legal rights. But they could not shut their eyes to the fact that the House of Commons had carried the abolition of Church-rates by large majorities, nor, indeed, could they be insensible of the fact that the measure had been very feebly resisted by the professing friends of the church; and, what was perhaps more strange, very few petitions had been presented in favour of their continuance. He hoped the laity would be active in the matter, for, as their archdeacon had said, it was essentially a lay question. He quite agreed with Mr. Wightman that it was too late to go for the whole rate; and they had better therefore obtain if possible a redemption of the rate, as had been suggested by Mr. Nihill.

Rev. D. MOUNTFIELD said, he had the misfortune to differ in several main features of this question from most of his brethren around him. He rejoiced most sincerely that such a meeting as that had taken place; if this movement had taken place sooner the Church-rate question would never have assumed its present proportions. But the more he thought of it the more he was convinced that he could not honestly rely on what so great a stress was laid by some, namely, that the Church rate was a property belonging to the church. Such an argument was the argument of tyranny, although that was perhaps too strong a term to use. He was strongly in favour of exempting those who conscientiously objected to the support of the Establishment—and he would rather subscribe largely himself. But he was not prepared to say that the voluntary principle would not fail in rural parishes, where the result would probably be calamitous.

Rev. J. J. ROGERSON again expressed how grieved he was to hear utterance given to such sentiments as he had heard that morning. In allusion to the alleged apathy displayed by the Church, Mr. Rogerson said that Churchmen had hitherto relied upon the conviction that the body of Churchmen in the country was sound at the core, and they could not have believed that such a measure as the abolition of Church-rates could have received the sanction of their representatives in the House of Commons.

Mr. MORRIS said, as to its being a matter of conscience, that he did not believe. As to the dissenters he believed many of them hardly knew what their religion was six months together; he had seen them run the round of all the chapels, and then come to church at last.

The Rev. D. NIBHILL said that with the view of bringing the meeting to something like a practical issue, he should be disposed to move that a small committee be appointed for the purpose of framing petitions, or taking such other measures as might be expedient in carrying out their views on Church rates. Mr. Nihill concluded by moving—"That a committee, consisting of clergymen and laymen, be formed for the purpose of framing petitions, calling meetings, communicating with the Central Committee in London, or otherwise acting with the view to render efficient practical support to the friends of the

Church in the House of Commons in defending the rights, especially with respect to Church rates."

The resolution was put and carried.

A cordial vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman and by him acknowledged, the meeting separated.

#### THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN ON CHURCH-RATES.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln commenced his triennial visitation at the Cathedral on Wednesday last. His lordship delivered his charge in the Consistorial Court, in the presence of a large number of the clergy and laity of the district. After speaking at great length on the duties of the clergy to their parishioners, and earnestly entreating them to use their utmost endeavours to further the work of Christ, he alluded to the Church-rate question. He said the question had been much discussed in both Houses of Parliament, and although he should have no objection to a better system of collecting money for the repair of the sacred edifices of the land, he thought no better plan than the old one had been brought forward by the agitators upon the question. It should be borne in mind, when this question was discussed and agitated, and the oppressive character of Church-rates insisted upon, that the opponents were a minority, and that by far the majority of the people in the kingdom were not only favourable to the rate, as the best means and the soundest of maintaining the edifices of the National Church, but of the taxing of all property in order to raise the necessary funds. Besides it would be unwise and impolitic to make a registration of Churchmen and Dissenters in every parish as a means of ascertaining who should and who should not pay the rate.

#### A PEER ON THE "PEOPLE'S CHURCH."

At a Harvest Home at Patshull Hall, on Thursday, the Earl of Dartmouth waxed eloquent on Church-rates and the poor man's church.

I am now addressing (he said) a great number of labouring men and their wives, and I take the opportunity of informing them that attempts have been made, and will be renewed, to take away the poor man's church—to deprive him of the right of sitting in his church, by abolishing Church-rates, which are the means by which that church is supported. Under present circumstances, every poor man has a right to sit in the church as I have, but I advise every labourer and every man to recollect that if Church-rates are abolished then the Church will fall as well; then that sacred place to which every one has a right to repair to be married, where he has a right to bring his children for baptism, where he has a perfect right to receive every ordinance which the Church can administer—I say that when the abolition of Church-rates is accomplished, then will the Church fall also. I therefore wish to impress it upon those present that they must stand as one man when their church is thus threatened. I say the Church has been threatened, and dishonestly threatened; I say that under the false plea of liberality certain persons have been trying to undermine the foundation of that Church which we all respect and honour. Do not let me be supposed, on this happy occasion, to be throwing among you the slightest element of discord; I should be sorry to diminish the pleasure attendant upon the proceedings of this day, but I cannot resist the opportunity of telling the labourers present what the true state of the case is. Don't you be led to believe that the rich only have a right to sit in the Church. You have a perfect right to sit there, and though you would not be justified in locking up the pews and putting your names on the doors, yet you have as much right to use that church as the rich have; and, therefore, do not be led astray by persons alleging themselves to be actuated by motives of liberality and tolerance, and advocating the advisability of every man acting for himself and according to his own notions in these matters; this is merely a deceit of the enemy, who is attempting to take away the Church from the poor man!

#### THE BISHOP OF EXETER EATING HIS LEEK.

On Wednesday morning the Bishop of Exeter visited Tiverton, to consecrate that portion of the cemetery, appropriated for the interment of members of the Established Church. His lordship said he was anxious to explain his reasons for not consecrating the portion of the ground set apart for the Established Church at an earlier date, in order that his object in thus delaying the consecration might not be misinterpreted. In the first place he required a wall four feet high to separate the consecrated portion of the ground from the unconsecrated, but this being resisted he refused to consecrate until his request had been complied with. The Legislature, however, enacted that no such wall was necessary, but that bound-stones of certain dimensions and a path would be quite sufficient to effect the distinction. He was glad the Legislature thought wisely as he did, that a division was necessary, and although it was not so unmistakable a one as he could wish, he would bow to its decision. It was necessary that there should be a division, that is a palpable line of demarcation, in order that the church might bury its dead apart from those who did not die within its pale. In the non-consecrated portion it was possible, and even probable, that the most horrid and even most blasphemous scenes should be performed; that parties would actually avail themselves of the opportunity to trample upon the cross of Christ. Such scenes he hoped never would be enacted, but still it was imperative that there should be means adopted to prevent Christians exposing themselves to such indignities. Now he had consecrated that portion of the ground, thank God, no such scenes could take place. There might be in Tiverton, as elsewhere, a certain number of infidels whose place of sepulture should be distinct from that intended for those who die in the Lord. It was a glorious thing for the church that blasphemers and infidels were not permitted to lie in the same ground with Christians.

There was a line to mark how far they might trespass, and when they reached that spot there was the gentle admonition—"Thus far shalt thou come and no farther." They might be thankful, then, that such a division was necessary, as it precluded the possibility of infidels and others encroaching upon the rights of Christians. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that there would remain no unchristian recollections of the past, but that all that had taken place would be forgotten.

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH is still advised to abstain from any active exertion. The indisposition of his lordship has elicited on all sides deep expressions of regret.

THE REV. ALFRED POOLE.—The Rev. Alfred Poole, whose opinions on the subject of the confessional have lately made his name familiar to the public, has been appointed to a mastership in the Grammar School at Harlow, Essex. A few days since, when the rev. gentleman was occupying the reading desk at evening service in the church, a lad came to the door and flung a stone at him, but the missile fell on the organ blower. The police were called in, but the urchin had made off.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS have published a return of all benefices to which permanent augmentations have been made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners out of their common fund, with the amount of augmentation. Also a return of all cases of patronage which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have consented to transfer, either in perpetuity or for one or more nominations, in consideration of the building of a church or parsonage-house, or of an endowment being wholly or in part provided. The nature of the consideration and the term for which the patronage has been transferred is stated in this return.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE ON VOLUNTARISM.—At the meeting of the Bible Society at Bradford on Thursday last, the Earl of Carlisle gave expression to the following sentiments on the duty of Government with relation to Christianity:—

The spread of Christianity is not properly the work of any Government as such (loud applause); Christianity marshals her own votaries and marches under her own banners; and just as unbidden by any Government you muster in this noble hall, just as unbidden and unpaid by any Government the Bible Society sends forth its agents and colporteurs, and your churches and denominations send forth their missionaries and teachers, so, asking nothing from any Government but a fair field and no favour (applause), will the work—the Godlike work, I had almost said, of evangelising and Christianising the heathen go on, relying on its own resources and sufficient for her own victories. (Applause.)

THE AMERICAN REVIVAL.—The religious awakening of the past year has had quite an effect upon the sales of books of a religious character. The demand for this class of literature is revealed by the great sale of the works of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon in this country—some 150,000 copies of his sermons having been sold in the United States.—*New York Independent*.

#### Religious Intelligence.

##### CHESHUNT COLLEGE—ANNUAL MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to Cheshunt College was held at the College on Wednesday last, October 6. At the same time the College Session was formally opened by an address to the students from the Rev. James Sherman. Amongst those present were the Rev. J. G. Faithfull, vicar of Cheshunt; the Rev. Dr. Alliet, the President of the College; the Revs. J. Sherman; A. Creak, M.A., of Brighton; A. M. Henderson; J. Bramall (the Secretary); J. Thomas, B.A., of Sion Chapel; Thomas Hill, of Cheshunt; J. B. French, of Richmond; and J. De K. Williams; also W. B. Todd-hunter, Esq., M.A., Professor of Classics and Mathematics at the College.

The Rev. J. SHERMAN explained the object of the meeting—to receive the report, and to appoint officers for the ensuing year. After this he called on the Rev. John Bramall to read the report, of which the following is a brief abstract:—

At the commencement of the last session five students were received on probation. These gentlemen were subsequently fully admitted to the advantages of the College. These young men, as well as the other students of the College, are, the Committee trust, imbued with the spirit of the high and holy office to which they are looking forward.

The Reports of the examiners bear a high testimony to the attainments and diligence of the students.

At the commencement of the present session, four candidates were received on probation. The session, therefore, opens with twenty-two students resident in the house.

The Trustees and Committee adverted in their last report to the state of the College Library. During the past year 58l. have been expended on its improvement. Several valuable works have also been presented; and the thanks of the Committee are especially due to C. E. Mudie, Esq., for a donation of books to the value of 20l.

The balance-sheet for the year shows a total income of 1,755l. 13s. 2d., which amount includes the following, amongst other items: legacies (and interest) 407l. 2s. 10d.; congregational collections, 60l. 9s. 3d.; subscriptions and donations, 318l. 14s. 10d. The expenditure for the year has been 1,583l. 6s. 7d., a somewhat larger sum than usual, owing to several extra expenses.

After the Report had been read, the Chairman called upon the Rev. A. Creak, M.A., of Brighton, one of the examiners, to read the report of the gen-



tlernen who have superintended the annual examinations.

The testimony borne by all these gentlemen could not but be highly satisfactory to the friends of the College.

The Examiners' reports having been read, the Chairman introduced to the meeting the Rev. J. G. Faithfull, the vicar of Cheshunt, who moved the first resolution.

In responding to the call, Mr. FAITHFULL expressed his pleasure at being at that meeting. He could not but feel that one heart and one spirit pervaded them all; and he was convinced that the same spirit—one of earnest love to Christ—prevailed throughout that Institution. It had been one of the first questions he had proposed to his predecessor, on coming to Cheshunt, What is the effect of the College on the parish and the neighbourhood? The reply was, "Decidedly beneficial." That conviction Mr. Faithfull himself shared, though he could not as yet say much from his own experience. The rev. gentleman bore a pleasing testimony to the general Christian deportment of the students, so far as his opportunities of observation had extended, and said that he never passed the wall of the College without a silent prayer that the Institution might be made a blessing to the Church and to the world. Mr. Faithfull concluded a brief but truly catholic speech by moving, "That the report now read be received, adopted, and printed for circulation."

The meeting was then briefly addressed by the Rev. A. Creak, the Rev. A. M. Henderson, the Rev. T. Hill—who bore the most emphatic testimony to the high character of the students—the Rev. J. B. French, and the Rev. J. De K. Williams. A hymn was then sung, after which Mr. Sherman gave the opening address to the students. Mr. Sherman chose as his motto the words "Labourers together with God." (1 Cor. iii. 9). The address was marked by singular power and felicity, and was in every respect appropriate to the occasion. It abounded in valuable and practical suggestions, which could not but be of eminent service to all who heard them.

The duties of the morning were concluded by prayer.

STOCKTON.—The Rev. Thomas Davison, Congregationalist, Stockton, after a lengthened illness, resumed his pulpit ministrations on Sunday last.

PEMBROKE.—The Rev. B. B. Williams, late of Neath, having accepted an invitation to take the pastoral charge of the Congregational Church in this town, has recently entered upon his labours.

MANCHESTER.—The Rev. A. Mursell has resumed, at Manchester, the onerous work, carried on last winter, of delivering Sunday lectures to working men in the Free Trade Hall.

HARE-COURT CHAPEL, CANONBURY.—The Rev. Alexander Raleigh, the successor of Dr. Wardlaw, at Glasgow, has accepted the cordial and perfectly unanimous invitation of the Church assembling in this new and handsome place of worship to become their pastor.

SHEFFIELD.—NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CEMETERY-ROAD.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Congregational Church to be erected in the Cemetery-road, opposite to the Washington-road, took place on Tuesday afternoon. The erection has long been in contemplation, as there was no "Congregational" place of worship to the south of that in Norfolk-street, under the Rev. H. Batchelor.

THE REV. E. CORKE, of Chatham, having received a very cordial and unanimous invitation from the Independent Church, at Northfleet, Kent, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of their late beloved pastor, the Rev. T. B. Butcher, has accepted the invitation, and purposes entering upon the duties of the pastorate in this encouraging sphere of labour on Lord's-day, Oct. 24.

NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—RECOGNITION OF THE REV. ALEX. MCAULANE.—The interesting ceremony of the public recognition of the Rev. Alexander McAulane, late of Dunfermline, as pastor of Dock-street Chapel, Newport, took place on Tuesday last, the proceedings being inaugurated the previous evening with divine service, and a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Cheltenham, upon "The constitution of a Christian church."

MORRISTON.—TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. T. JONES.—On Monday evening last, a deeply-interesting meeting was held at Libanus Chapel, Morriston, to present a testimonial to the Rev. T. Jones, on his leaving to take the charge of the Independent Church meeting of Albany Chapel, Regent's Park, London. The attendance was numerous, and great regret was expressed by all the speakers that Mr. Jones was leaving. A purse of 40*l.* was presented to him.

BRAMLEY.—OPENING OF WESLEY-PLACE CHAPEL.—The services in connexion with the opening of this place of worship were commenced on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool. There was a numerous and respectable attendance on each occasion. The collections amounted to upwards of 30*l.* The chapel is a plain but handsome structure, situated in the centre of the town, and it is estimated to accommodate 600 persons. The cost of its erection will be about 800*l.*, towards which the sum of 350*l.* has already been raised.

CHANGES.—The Rev. W. Forster, of Kentish Town, who quitted the Independent body some time ago, and joined the Unitarians, spoke last week, at Sunderland, at the settlement of the Rev. C. Matthews as Unitarian minister there. Mr. Forster said this was the third minister, formerly orthodox, whom he had introduced; that his own congregation numbered many from the Independents, Baptists,

and Established Church; that many Independent ministers did not believe what they preached—and among them "a pet" minister—and that some were Unitarians.—*Inquirer.*

SHEFFIELD NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—On Tuesday last the foundation-stone of a church, of which the Rev. Brewin Grant is to be the minister, was laid by Mr. Joseph Wilson, of Clifford. The building will be a Gothic structure in the form of a Latin cross, with a steeple,—if the funds will admit of it. The walls will be entirely of stone, and the roof of slate. Externally, it will present three sides to the public highway. The extreme length of the building is ninety-six feet; the breadth of the nave forty-five feet, and the width from the extreme end of one transept to the end of the other sixty-five feet. Altogether the building is designed to accommodate 900 persons. There will be large school-rooms beneath. The cost of erection will be about 3,000*l.* The attendance was tolerably numerous.

THAMES DITTON.—The Independent Chapel in this place was re-opened on Wednesday, October 6, under very encouraging circumstances. The chapel had for some time been in a very dilapidated condition, and for the last few months had been pronounced unsafe. At one time it was thought that it would be better to relinquish it altogether. A few friends, however, influenced by love to Evangelical Nonconformity, met to consider whether this were the only possible alternative; when it was decided to make an effort to repair it, and again to supply the preaching of the Gospel to the people of the district. The cost of repairs has been about 110*l.* Towards this sum 50*l.* was raised before the day of opening. The collections of the day amounted to upwards of 20*l.* The Rev. R. Robinson, of Leusden, preached in the afternoon, and the Rev. A. E. Lord, of Hershaw, in the evening. The congregations were good.

LENHAM, KENT.—At Ebenezer Congregational Church, anniversary services were held on the 3rd and 4th inst., to commemorate the commencement of the third year's pastorate of the Rev. J. W. Tapper. Sermons were preached to large congregations on the Sabbath. The children of the Sabbath-schools were examined, and special addresses delivered to them and their parents. On the Monday evening upwards of 200 persons sat down to tea, and a crowded public meeting was afterwards held, when addresses were delivered by Revs. A. Turner, B. Freeman, and J. D. Everett, M.A., on "The Ministry; its Divine Origin; its Proper Object; its Reward." The meeting was of a very hallowed and cheering character, and will be a sunny spot in the memory of those present, who rejoice at the prosperity of the cause of Christ so evident in this place. The chapel was tastefully and profusely decorated with flowers and festoons of evergreens, whilst from beneath the pulpit was suspended, beautifully modelled in flowers—"Prove me now, and see if I will not open the windows of Heaven, and pour you out a blessing."

LINDFIELD, SUSSEX.—A deeply-interesting meeting was held on the 4th inst. to congratulate the Rev. J. E. Judson upon the fifteenth anniversary of his pastorate at Lindfield. After a social tea-meeting the friends assembled in large numbers in the chapel; Daniel Pratt, Esq., of Cuckfield, in the chair. A hymn having been sung, and prayer offered, the chairman made a very appropriate and effective speech, concluding by calling upon Messrs. Wells and Kensett to address the meeting. Mr. Wells then read an excellent address to his pastor, expressive of the respect and affection in which he was held by his attached church and congregation, dwelling upon the more important incidents of his ministry among them, and designating the new and beautiful sanctuary in which they were assembled as an interesting way-mark in his ministerial life. Mr. Kensett then in the name of the church and congregation presented an elegant purse containing some forty sovereigns. To this sum the poorest of his flock, as well as the more wealthy, most eagerly contributed. Mr. Judson responded in a very feeling manner, accepting the purse, and the not less valuable testimonial address, with heartfelt thankfulness, which he laboured in vain adequately to express. Congratulatory addresses were then delivered by the Revs. Albert Foyster, of Cuckfield; James H. Hopkins, of London; Robert Hamilton, of Brighton; D. Davies, of Copthorne; and Messrs. Cullis and Jehu, of Brighton. The doxology and benediction brought the meeting to a close. This service has furnished an intensely interesting episode of Mr. Judson's ministerial career.

LIMERICK.—THE REV. W. TARBOTTON.—On Monday week a large and influential deputation, representing the different Protestant denominations in this city, outside the Independent congregation, assembled at Mr. Cochrane's, and from thence proceeded to the Independent Chapel, in Bedford-row, to present an address and tea service of plate to the Rev. William Tarbotton, Independent minister, in the presence of his congregation, who, just previously, had presented that much esteemed clergyman with a valuable testimonial of love and regard from themselves. Mr. Tarbotton sat immediately under the pulpit, surrounded by the deacons of his church. The deputation occupied the seats to the right, on behalf of whom W. Wigglesworth, Esq., (Episcopalian Church) collector, occupied the chair. The proceedings commenced with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Grant, Wesleyan minister, after which William Cochrane, Esq., merchant, read the address from these united bodies, which was beautifully embossed on vellum. Dr. Gore then came forward, and, in an appropriate address, presented a magnificent and costly tea service, manufactured by Messrs. Wallace, of George's-street to the rev gentleman, on behalf

of the subscribers. Mr. Tarbotton was much affected by this manifestation of good will and esteem from so large a body of gentlemen, occupying so prominent a place in the various churches which they represented. At the conclusion of Mr. Tarbotton's reply, the Rev. Mr. Jones, Primitive Wesleyan minister, and Thomas Fitt, Esq., addressed the assembly, at considerable length. Mr. Fitt spoke on behalf of the Independent body, who, he remarked, felt justly proud at the high compliment paid to their late faithful and revered minister, by his fellow citizens, of all classes of Protestants. The business of the day was concluded by singing the doxology.

SALFORD.—TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. J. L. POORE.—A meeting of the congregation at Hope Chapel, Salford, was held on Friday evening last, to take leave of the Rev. J. L. Poore, formerly its pastor, on his departure for the third time to Australia, as the Agent of the Colonial Missionary Society. A numerous company sat down to tea; after which the chair was taken by the Rev. G. B. Bubier, the present Pastor of the congregation. The chairman reminded the assembly of the welcome given by them last year to their old minister on his first return from Australia, and said, that they were again met, animated by the same respect and affection for their friend, to do him honour, to assure him of continued remembrance, and to express their entire sympathy with the great work in which he is now engaged. George Wood, Esq., the senior deacon, then addressed Mr. Poore in an appropriate and interesting speech, and presented him with a purse of 100 sovereigns, and a time-piece bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. J. L. Poore, with a purse, on his third departure to Australia, by his attached friends worshipping at Hope Chapel, as a memento of their appreciation of his zealous and devoted labours during a pastorate of fourteen years, from 1839 to 1853." Mr. Poore suitably acknowledged the gift; and, after briefly reviewing his Salford ministry, expressed his gratification at this proof of the continuing regard and esteem of his former flock. Several sentiments were spoken to by members of the congregation;—and, on thanks being given to the chairman, Mr. Poore made some warm and pleasant remarks on the cordial relations existing between himself and the chairman, as successive pastors, and the only pastors, of the Hope Chapel congregation.—In the course of the evening, it was stated that not only was Mr. Poore successful, on his first visit to England, in obtaining the fifteen ministers he came to seek; but that, on his second mission, also, (undertaken within two or three weeks of landing in Victoria on his return from the first,) he has accomplished the objects he had in view,—having engaged twelve more ministers, for congregations in different parts of the three colonies of Australia,—and having further made arrangements by which, it is hoped, the future supply of pastors to new churches may be conveniently and effectively secured. All the circumstances of the meeting with his Salford friends, and the spirit of the whole proceedings, must have come to Mr. Poore's feelings as an emphatic "God speed."

SOUTHAMPTON.—ALBION CHAPEL.—The 14th anniversary of the opening of this place of worship was celebrated on Monday week by a tea and public meeting. On Sunday the anniversary sermons were preached by the Rev. H. J. Gamble, of London, to good congregations. In the evening, the platform was occupied by Mr. Alderman Wire, who took the chair, the Revs. H. J. Gamble, W. Roberts, P. Turner, J. G. Wright, M. Jubb, W. Williams, J. Woodward, W. Moffatt, &c., &c. The meeting having been opened by singing and prayer, the Chairman expressed the pleasure he felt at being amongst them. He was glad to find that from Sabbath to Sabbath there was a steady increase in the church and congregation. He was also rejoiced to hear that since Mr. Roberts had been their pastor 3,000*l.* had been raised, clearing off 1,500*l.* of debt, leaving a further debt of 2,000*l.* There was yet 500*l.* required for this year, and this could not be raised without some self-denial on the part of those who felt an interest in the place, but he felt sure that if they continued as they had done, the greater part of this would be cleared off before the 15th anniversary. The Rev. W. Roberts thanked the chairman for his kindness in coming to Southampton to preside over their meeting, and also the other gentlemen who surrounded him for their support. The Rev. T. Adkins would have been there, had he been at home, and the Rev. R. Laishley was prevented from attending by other anniversary services in which he was taking part. He regretted the removal from the town of Messrs. McLaren and Pugh. The Rev. A. McLaren was, he said, the first minister to shake him right heartily by the hand when he came to the town, and he had suffered as severe a loss in his removal as had the people at Portland, and in the Rev. S. Pugh he had lost one of his most intimate friends. The Rev. J. Woodward moved a resolution acknowledging the tokens of Divine favour given to the church and congregation throughout the year, and earnestly imploring a continuance, which was seconded by Professor Watson, who warned them against boasting in being a "go-ahead" folk. It was now a dangerous period for them, and he hoped that a spirit of meekness and dependence upon God would characterise them, for with that would depart all their glory.—The Rev. P. Turner moved a resolution acknowledging the voluntary principle, and after explaining the meaning of true voluntarism, said no one more than themselves had cause to receive that resolution.—The Rev. H. J. Gamble seconded the resolution, and referred to the various causes to which he attributed their success. The Rev. W. Jubb moved the last resolution, imploring the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon them, which was seconded by the



Rev. W. Moffat, of Winchester, and carried unanimously.—A vote of thanks was given to the chair, and the meeting was closed with the doxology, and a benediction. Upwards of 260*l.* was subscribed towards liquidating the remaining debt.

**CHELSEA CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, MARKHAM-SQUARE.**—A series of very interesting services in connexion with the laying of the foundation-stone of this chapel took place on Tuesday, October 5th. In the early morning a prayer meeting was held in the chapel, in Radnor-street, when upwards of 130 persons were present, and earnest prayer was offered that the blessing of the Most High might rest upon the engagements of the day. At two o'clock in the afternoon, a large multitude of people being present in Markham-square, the service was commenced by the singing of a hymn, after which the Rev. T. Alexander, of the Presbyterian Church in Chelsea, read the Scriptures, and prayer was then offered by the Rev. J. M. Soule, of Battersea. Before proceeding to lay the stone, the Secretary of the Building Committee read a parchment document to be deposited in the stone, containing a brief history of the church, the names of the pastor and members, the form of church government, the doctrines taught, the circumstances leading to the erection of the chapel, the names of the building committee, and signed by the pastor and officers of the church. This parchment was then placed in a bottle, together with a copy of the New Testament Scriptures, a sketch of the chapel, with one gold and several silver and copper coins of the reign of her present Majesty. This being sealed was handed to C. E. Mudie, Esq., and being deposited by him in the stone, Mr. Mudie proceeded to perform the labour imposed upon him. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Mudie, Dr. Leifchild, and the Rev. J. S. Pearsall. In the evening about 300 friends assembled for tea in the chapel, in Radnor-street. When ample justice had been done to the refreshments, the business of the evening commenced; and after prayer by the Rev. James Brake, C. E. Mudie, Esq., was voted to the chair, and addresses of a very interesting character were delivered by the chairman; Revs. W. Brown, of Wrexham; J. de Kewer Williams, of Kensington; W. H. Ayles, of Kennington; W. French, of Richmond; J. C. Hooper, the pastor; also by J. Firby, Esq., Mr. Steggall, and the Secretary of the Building Committee. At this meeting the sum of 115*l.* was subscribed towards the Building Fund. Thus happily has been inaugurated a great event in the history of Independency in Chelsea, and has been commenced under the most favourable auspices a building which in its architecture is chaste and beautiful, and in its internal arrangements is convenient and commodious. The number of sittings is to be 1,200, besides school-rooms, &c., for 850 children; and well under these circumstances are the promoters of this scheme "thank God and take courage."

## Correspondence.

### CAUTION TO THE BENEVOLENT!

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I believe your paper is open for the exposure of all shams, whether religious, political, or social.

Allow me space to mention one in the shape of a man going about on what is termed the "cadging" system.

He called upon me a few evenings since—after dark—and told me a long "cock-and-bull" story; the gist of which was, "that his name was Willoughby (doubtless he has his *alias*); that he was a surgeon—had been in practice at or near Leamington, and used to "sit under" the Rev. Dr. Winslow, to whom he was well known; but that some three years since he had got into trouble through money transactions, and had run away for fear of being arrested; that he had been all this time in France, and had just walked from Folkestone on his return home, wishing to surrender himself to his creditors, &c."

I heard what he had to say, and then asked what he wanted me to do? I soon found that some *cash* was what he should like, and a pair of shoes!

He appeared to be in great distress, and I gave him a trifle to help him on.

I have since written to Dr. Winslow, and have this morning received a reply from that excellent man, in which he says:—"The person to whom you refer is a gross impostor. He came to me many years ago with the same story, and ever since then has been using my name to further his wicked imposition. Put him into the hands of the police, and do all you can to expose him."

Following the Doctor's advice I send you this statement. There are plenty of deserving "cases" for the consideration of the charitably inclined; and it is a sad thing when their money is thrown away on worthless characters.

The hero of this story is a tall, thin man, apparently about thirty-eight or forty years of age, with a pale, sharp-featured face, and a profusion of whiskers. His manners are very gentlemanly!

Sir, I should think, that, if after reading this description of him any of your readers should be favoured by one of his calls, they will be able to recognise the gentleman, and give him a "becoming reception!"

I am, yours respectfully,

E. WHITING FINCH.

Tonbridge, Kent, Oct. 11, 1858.

**LETTER-BOXES.**—In consequence of the extensive use made of pillar letter-boxes throughout the metropolis, the Postmaster-General has issued orders for the erection of forty, in addition to those in use. When these are completed the number in the city and suburbs will amount to eighty, and eventually it is intended to fix them at every convenient spot within a circle of twelve miles from the General Post-office.

## THE GERMAN KIRCHENTAG AT HAMBURG.

We are indebted to the *News of the Churches* for a report of the proceedings of the above body, which will be read with great interest by English Christians. The meetings were commenced at Hamburg on the 14th ult. We are informed that there was a powerful opposition to the holding of any such meeting in Hamburg, and it was for a time feared that very few would open their houses to receive guests during the time of meeting, as has always been the case. Hamburg has seven Lutheran churches for a population of nearly 200,000 people, of whom seven-eighths are Lutherans, but only one of these churches could be had for the purpose. The others were refused. One church was granted for a concert to be held during the meeting of the Kirchentag, but was positively refused for Divine service. In the Hamburg churches there are stringent rules prohibiting preachers from beyond the bounds of the State occupying the pulpit without a special license obtained from the civil courts. This license was obtained, but other difficulties arose. At last, however, two other Lutheran churches were obtained for the evening services. Fears were entertained of a riot, so great seemed to be the hatred of the people to the meeting, but these and all other fears were happily disappointed. The lists showed 839 strangers, and 1,187 Hamburgers, making in all 2,026 persons who took part in the meetings as members, besides many hundreds who occupied the galleries as spectators.

### PASTOR AND PEOPLE.

The first subject for discussion was "the rights of the congregation to special pastoral care," introduced by General-Superintendent JAOPIS. The people have a right, he said, to expect from their pastor that his sermons be so constructed as to reach the heart, and guide in difficult cases in daily life; that his house stay always open, and his heart too, to receive the members of his congregation, and sympathise with their wants. The pastor should regularly visit the people at their own houses, and deal so faithfully with the individual consciences that each member of his parish should know that, under all circumstances, he can seek his pastor's counsel, and depend on his sympathy. Several rules were given by which the proper relation between pastor and people might be restored; it was especially advised that the large parishes should be divided, and that the children should enjoy more of the pastor's care than had hitherto been the case. The youth is the hope of the Church, and from early years the young people ought to be accustomed to feel that they stand in the closest filial relation to their pastor.

Dr. NITZSCH said, that every pastor has not the gift of visiting his people profitably; to be able to pray with the sick, to advise the young and inexperienced, to deal with hardened and with tender consciences with success, is a gift of God, and is often possessed in a far higher degree by laymen than by the pastor. Let the lay members of the Church then venture to use their gifts, by visiting the sick, the careless, the hardened, and try to draw the soul nearer to Christ. That is the great object of pastoral care, and in such a sense every living Christian man may be a pastor. The minister must have courage to speak to the people in private as plainly he does from the pulpit. When he visits, he ought to bear in mind that many souls, even in careless families, expect the pastor, when he calls, not to speak on indifferent subjects, but to deal with the soul. Then, how sweet is a word of comfort to a poor struggling awakened soul, that has not yet had courage to speak of the new light that has burst on him, while he is obliged to live in close contact with those that love the world. Let the pastor, in meeting casually with his people, sow the word liberally beside all waters.

General-Superintendent Dr. HOFFMANN recommended "The Reformed Pastor," by Richard Baxter, as a book calculated to guide an earnest servant of God in pastoral visitation. He himself had tried many a plan to come regularly into the houses of all his people, but alas! on calling, he found one family not at home, another so busy, that he felt himself an intruder, in a third house, his own soul was so dead, that he could say but little. He had almost given up in despair, when Baxter's work fell into his hand, recommending special prayer as the remedy where the minister cannot reach his people. If he cannot speak to them about God, he may at all times speak to God about them. The minister might find, that after praying for some time over the special wants of his people, instead of having to seek them out, they would come to seek him. The apologies which the minister makes to his own conscience for not visiting his people, would soon lose their balmy power, if the prayer is only earnest. Soon would the state of the weather, the distance, the state of his own health, the claims of his own family, &c., not be inducements strong enough to keep him at home. The man who has prayed in earnest, will soon wish to see whether his prayers have been of any use. Like the London chimney-sweep, who wanted to visit a missionary meeting, and who was refused admission in his work-day dress, but who cried, "I must get in; I gave a penny to the mission last year, and I want to hear what good it has done;" so would the praying minister like to see what his prayers have done. Preaching without visitation, is like a carpenter driving nails with his eyes blindfolded. He hears the sound of the hammer thundering on the board; sometimes he hits a nail, but as often he drives it crooked. His preaching may be doing harm from not knowing the wants of the people. The pastor's work is not accomplished till he has made every house a temple, and every father of a family a priest in his own household.

Pastor TAUBE, of Barmen, remarked, that none but

the ultras of the new Lutheran school are of opinion that the pastor should keep at a distance from the people, because, as Pastor Lohe says, "medicine is bad food." All other fractions of the Church see in the pastor's close relation to his people, the means of helping them.

The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:—

1. The Kirchentag recognises the present partition-wall between people and pastor as a great evil.
2. Claims for the members of the parish the right of pastoral care.
3. Calls especially on the God-fearing members of the church to seek for pastoral care for their own souls, and those of their families.
4. Appeals to the patrons of churches, to provide for proper pastoral care, by dividing large parishes, and binding the minister at his ordination to the performance of pastoral duties.
5. Expresses gratitude to God for symptoms of improvement.

### OATHS.

The next subject was the abuse of official oaths, introduced by Judge ELVERS, of Hoexter. He explained the nature of an oath, its admissibility under the Christian dispensation, its abuse, and the terrible consequences. He claimed for oaths, in cases of evidence: 1. That they should never be administered for the sake of mere form; 2. Nor where the danger of abuse bears no adequate proportion to the advantage sought; and 3. That the outward form of administering the oath should correspond to the solemnity of the act. Drs. Krummacher and Mallet, Pastors Ball and Treviranus, took part in the discussion, awakening attention to the peculiar forms of abuse in different parts of Germany; and the whole matter was referred to the Central Committee, to take steps for bringing the subject under the notice of the civil and ecclesiastical authorities.

This closed the public business of the first day, and in the evening a sermon was preached on behalf of the Jewish Mission. The Hamburg auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society held also its annual meeting, at which the Rev. S. Bergne, Secretary of the Parent Society, and the Rev. Mr. Schneider, of the American Armenian Mission, who has laboured twenty-five years in Turkey, took part. There was besides, a sermon preached by Pastor Taube, of Barmen. A sacred concert was given in the Catharine's Church, to which the strangers were admitted free of expense, and at which above 3,000 persons were present.

### CHURCH AND STATE.

On the second day of meeting, a paper was read by Professor HERMANN, of Göttingen, on the connexion between Church and State, or the union of civil and ecclesiastical offices. He spoke of the origin, the gradual change, and the present state of this union. He remarked, that to keep up this union is to preserve in the Protestant Church the Roman Catholic ideas of the middle ages, respecting the nature and design of a church. He showed how the State by its interference injures the church, and closed by proposing a resolution of the necessity of church office-bearers being separate independent persons, capable of acting independent of the State. Pastor Monckeberg of Hamburg gave a brief statement of the manner in which the Hamburg Church is enslaved by the civil powers, and deprived of all independent action. He wished to see the church free. Dr. Mallet, of Bremen, said that much had been written and spoken on the subject, but little had been done; no one likes to give up power which he possesses till it is taken from him. The civil authorities like to have the control of church matters in their hands, and many ecclesiastics would like to have the control of civil matters. Few are born with a crown on their head, but many with a crown in it—that is, a love to sway despotic power. If civil authority be bad, a hierarchy, where the rights of church members are not guaranteed, would be far worse. Let the State and Church be like man and wife, the less the one exercises his authority, and the more the other shows her willingness to seek the comfort and well-being of her partner, the happier is the married life. Privy-Councillor Bethman Hollweg, and General Superintendent Dr. Hoffmann, thought that the fears entertained by each side, that it would be crushed by the other, were quite overstrained. The latter gave examples from his own experience, how the Church can exercise her powers very well under any form of government, and under any amount of freedom or of control. Professor Dr. Baumgarten thought it was full time to come to the Scriptures, and to inquire what form of church government was there prescribed, and to return as soon as possible to that form. Dr. Nitzsch could not for his part find any definite form of church government prescribed in the New Testament. He thought there was no fear of a hierarchy in the Church, if the State handed over to her the right of regulating her own affairs. The resolution was passed, that it is desirable to have a separation of the two classes of office-bearers, that each may act independently in his own sphere.

### DUTIES OF PROPERTY.

The question of the relation of the Christian to temporal property was introduced by Consistorial-Councillor CARUS, of Posen. He stated three fundamental principles:—1. That every man has a right and is bound by duty to acquire property. He should be content, however, with what is given him. The duty of contentment is the antithesis of the rights of property. 2. The rights of property are undermined by selfishness, covetousness, lottery, gambling, excessive mercantile speculation. 3. It is necessary to restore ill-gotten gain. Prelate Kapff urged the necessity of a tender conscience in matters of temporal property, if one will have peace of mind, consequently the necessity of urging the example of Zaccheus with reference to wealth questionably ob-



tained. He insisted on the necessity of a certain proportion, be it a tenth or an eighth, or a fifth, at least a fixed proportion, of the income being devoted to God, and that the rest might be regarded as a loan which the occupier must use to God's glory. Dr. Hoffmann advised to read the Scriptures carefully through, marking all the passages that refer to the good things of this life, and our relation to them, and thought that in this way many might be induced to alter many things in their family. Dr. Mallet objected to the first speaker making it a duty for every one to acquire property. He was content with having a right to do so, without having his conscience burdened with the duty.

On Thursday, the 16th September, the congress for Home Mission was opened by prayer from Prelate Kapff. In the absence of Privy-Councillor von Mühler, Mr. von Bethmann Hollweg gave in a report of what had been done in the Home Mission for the past year, referring especially to the new reformatory established in Berlin, under the name of Johannesstift, and to efforts made for improving the common lodging-houses for tradesmen. The other labours of the mission were continued.

#### POOR LAWS.

Deputations were introduced from the Moravian Brethren, from the German Reformed Church of America, from the Independents of England and Wales, and from several associations in Germany. The subject for discussion was the poor-law system, and it was introduced by the burghmaster of Elberfeld, Mr. Lieschke.

The state of the poor in large towns was graphically pictured, and it was proved that the existing poor-law systems tend to perpetuate poverty. Two alms-receivers for eleven alms-givers is the proportion in the large towns of Germany, and the taxes for the support of the poor amount to five shillings English a head in the large towns. A great part of this money is given to persons who have no just claim, and what is even given to deserving poor awakens no gratitude, for it is doled out according to the law of the land. After describing the efforts made in his native town for bettering the state of the poor, Mr. Lieschke drew a picture of the present state of Elberfeld. At present the town is divided into 255 circuits, the population being about 43,000. Volunteers are found ready to take up each circuit, and visit the families requiring relief. Each individual has seldom more than four families to provide for, and he grants relief as he sees meet. The amount is voted in a meeting of the visitors, and never more than for fourteen days at a time. If a family wish relief for another fortnight, there must be a new statement of their wants and a new vote. A close watch is kept over the moral character of the recipients, and domestic quarrels are often healed by the visit of the person who has charge of the family. Begging is now abolished, and the recipients of alms have been reduced from 5,000 to about 1,000 in a few years. He closed by summing up as follows:—

1. Assistance granted to the poor merely by the law of the land is in most cases insufficient to give real help, to prevent the increase of poverty and its consequences, for it awakens no gratitude, and possesses no moral power to elevate the character.
2. Nothing but submission to the Divine law of love to neighbours, and regarding the relief of the poor as a duty to God, can meet the case.
3. There must be the personal influence and personal self-denial on the part of those who distribute the public alms, so that they shall keep up a regular personal influence on the family relieved.
4. Every good poor-law system ought to strive to encourage this living constant intercourse between the dispenser of alms and the family of the recipient.

The last subject was "Popular Superstitions," as a hindrance of vital godliness, introduced by Professor Dr. Wutke of Berlin. The immense church was crowded, and the idolatry and atheism of daily life was most unsparingly exposed. At the close of which discussion the reports of the special conferences were called for, and the business was summed up.

### Foreign and Colonial.

#### FRANCE.

A grand review was held at Chalons on Saturday, at which the Emperor was present. After the review the Emperor and Empress went to Rheims.

Their Majesties arrived at the Cathedral on Monday, where they were received by the archbishop and bishops, surrounded by the children born the same day as the Prince Imperial. There was great enthusiasm amongst the people. Two speeches were delivered, one by the mayor at the Normal School, and the other by the archbishop, at the banquet in the archiepiscopal palace. In the evening there was a grand ball at the Town Hall, and illumination in the town.

The coasting trade of France is rapidly falling off under the influence of protection, and it would further appear that an active warfare is now going on between the canal and railway interests. The latter are particularly obnoxious to the Prohibitionists for having purchased English rails, and for being under the terrible suspicion of leaning towards a liberal commercial system. They have organised a general attack on railways.

A "warning" has been given to the *Gironde*, a journal of Bordeaux, for having, in an article on the state of the provincial press, "violently attacked the law on the press, and represented it as an instrument of oppression and tyranny."

#### AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter says—"The reduction of the army, which has been the general subject of conversation

for some days past, has been commenced. In virtue of an Imperial decision, four sections of the superior command of the army at the head of which is placed the Archduke William have been dissolved, and the business connected with them divided among the other sections. By this measure, the sections of the superior command of the army are now reduced to five."

The *Vienna Gazette* publishes a new law concerning the military conscription. The term of service remains at eight years, as formerly. The nobility will not be exempt.

#### PRUSSIA.

The King has at last consented to the appointment of the Prince of Prussia with full powers to act as Regent.

By a royal decree, dated Sept. 7, the Prince of Prussia is requested (the King being still unable to resume the reins of Government) to exercise the royal power until the King can resume his functions. The Prince will act on his sole responsibility before God and according to his conscience and conviction, but in the King's name and as Regent. In consequence of this decree the Prince of Prussia has transmitted a decree to the Minister of State, dated the 9th, declaring that Divine Providence being pleased to prevent the King from attending to public affairs, the Prince has, in pursuance of the King's request and of Art. 56 of the Constitution, assumed the Regency of the country, as being the nearest *agnat* to the throne. The Prince, therefore, according to the provisions of Art. 56, convokes the two Chambers on October 20.

It will be noticed that the Prince Regent is declared to be "responsible only to God," and to be free to govern "according to his conscience," words which may have been and probably were intended as much to exclude the notion of constitutional obligation as to release the Prince from the governmental policy he found in practice.

The Minister of the Interior, Herr von Westphalen, is dismissed, and Baron Flottwell, Civil Governor of the province of Brandenburg, formerly Finance Minister, is appointed provisionally, and has arrived at Berlin.

The King seem to be worse. Dr. Frerichs, the celebrated physician in lunacy cases, who was called in by the court physicians to give his opinion on the state of the King, before the royal journey to Tegernsee, has again been summoned to Berlin. Great difficulty has hitherto been experienced in finding medical men willing to give a certificate that there is no hope of the King's ever recovering his faculties again to fit him to undertake the responsible duties of sovereignty, without which the Prince of Prussia was naturally disinclined to take the initiative and claim the Regency. The same difficulty is still in existence, for neither Dr. Romberg, nor Professor Schoenlein, nor Dr. Grimm, can be prevailed upon to subscribe their names to such a document.

#### PORTUGAL.

The presence of two French ships of war in the Tagus has not tended to facilitate the settlement of the old difficulties between France and Portugal.

There is, however, a very general belief that they will shortly be settled.

#### TURKEY.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has presented an autograph letter from Queen Victoria to the Sultan, inviting him to receive particular communications.

Madame Thouvenel was to leave on the 29th ult., Monsieur Thouvenel remains until the middle of October.

It is positively asserted that the palace debts have been reduced one half.

Advices from the province of Bagdad state that the tribes are still in revolt, and that Omar Pacha's army is in a bad situation, being much decimated from want of provisions.

#### UNITED STATES.

With the exception of the news concerning the *Austria*, nothing of importance is sent from America.

The yellow fever continued its ravages in New Orleans. The deaths for the week numbered 445.

A Boston telegram of the 28th says: "Captain Townsend, of the slave brig *Echo*, after a further examination this morning, was remanded for a further hearing before the United States Circuit Court, which meets October 15, when the question of jurisdiction will be argued. He was also admitted to bail in 5,000 dols. on a complaint of misdemeanour, under an act of 1818, preferred by the district attorney."

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The accounts from the gold fields on Fraser River are very encouraging. The miners are busily employed, and gathering from five to fifty dollars worth of dust per day. The Indians were somewhat troublesome, and several white persons had been killed by them. The governor had sent an agent among the savages, who had patched up a sort of truce, but apprehensions prevailed that the Indians contemplated a general uprising against the intrusive miners. The governor of the British possessions, though averse to the outrages committed by the Indians, is altogether opposed to the American settlers assuming the right to chastise their foes whenever they deem the provocation sufficient to justify their so doing.

#### INDIA.

The steamer from Alexandria has arrived with Calcutta dates to the 28th of September, and Hong Kong to the 24th of August.

The movements of General Roberts have terminated in a great success. On the 14th of August he overtook the rebels at a place near Valhancar, capturing four guns and all their ammunition, and killing 700 on the field. The rebels fled in all directions. After the fight cavalry and infantry were sent in pursuit, to cut up as many as possible, and to seize their elephants.

The latest intelligence of the Gwalior rebels is that they have succeeded in crossing the Chumbul at Sagool Khan, and reached Gossowan. Colonel Parck who was in pursuit of them, had been misled by incorrect information, and thus missed them. At Lucknow arrangements had been made for attacking the rebels at Sultanpore, where they mustered in great force, and where Bancee Madhoic has joined them with 13,000 men, of whom 8,000 are his own followers, and they have eight guns.

#### CHINA.

Intelligence from Hong Kong states that in punishment for the late outrage at Namtow, General Van Straubenzee, with 700 men, had sacked and burned the place.

The troubles at Ningpo continue. At Canton affairs are satisfactory.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Bank of Prussia has raised its discount (Bank *wechsel Disconto*) from four to five per cent.

A Spanish Mission, on board the steamer *Vasco* have discovered two islands on the coast of Africa, and have taken possession of them.

Accounts from Madrid state the permission to hold meetings, make speeches, and publish manifestoes with a view to the elections, as done by the *Progresistas*, has been refused to the ultra-democratic party.

Advices from Utah mention that everything was peaceable between the "Gentiles" and the "Saints," though the latter still keep a strict guard upon their women. The troops at Camp Floyd were all well. General Johnston intended wintering there, and the men were building huts. The Indians were quiet.

On the 30th September the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies was dissolved by means of the subjoined Royal rescript:—

Maximilian II. salutes his beloved and faithful. We feel ourselves moved—in accordance with paragraph 23, Chapter VII., of the Constitution—to dissolve the present Diet, and purpose forming a new Chamber of Deputies within the time fixed by the Constitution. With the assurance of our Royal favour and grace we remain, Munich, Sept. 30, 1858. MAXIMILIAN.

#### THOMAS CARLYLE.

##### A BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR.

(Abridged from the *Statesman*.)

Thomas Carlyle was born on the 4th of December, 1795, in the parish of Middlebie, about half a mile from the village of Ecclefechan, in the pastoral district of Annandale. His father was a small farmer, in comfortable circumstances,—a man possessing great force of character, of an earnest religious nature, and much respected throughout the district, not less for his moral worth than for his native strength of intellect. By the villagers he is said to have been regarded as quite an oracle, and they still relate many instances of his striking original observations, and strong sarcastic wit. "In his parentage, therefore," as Carlyle himself says of Burns, "he had every reason to reckon himself fortunate; his father was a man of thoughtful, intense, earnest character, as the best of our peasants are; valuing knowledge, possessing some, and, what is far better and rarer, open-minded for more; a man with a keen insight and devout heart; reverent towards God, friendly therefore to all that God has made; in one word, though but a hard-handed peasant, a complete and fully unfolded man. Such a father is seldom found in any rank of society; and was worth descending far in society to seek." Add to this, that Carlyle's mother was a woman of superior intelligence, kind-hearted, and pious, and it will at once be inferred that his home education must have been far superior to that of the ordinary race of men.

After a few years' attendance at the neighbouring parish school, where he acquired the ordinary rudiments of education, he was sent to the grammar school of Annan, to make himself master of those branches of learning required to fit him for the Edinburgh University. It was here that he first became acquainted with Edward Irving, his senior by a few years, who had commenced his brilliant academic career before Carlyle went to Annan. One of the most touching passages in the "Miscellanies" is that where he describes the impression which Irving made upon him on his first return from Edinburgh. "The first time I saw Irving was six-and-twenty years ago, in his native town, Annan. He was fresh from Edinburgh, with college prizes, high character, and promise: he had come to see our schoolmaster, who had also been his. We heard of famed professors, of high matters, classical, mathematical, a whole wonderland of knowledge; nothing but joy, hope, healthfulness, without end, looked out from the blooming young man." This was written in 1835, so that it carries us back to the summer of 1809, Carlyle being in his fourteenth, and Irving in his sixteenth, year.

From the Grammar School of Annan, young Carlyle was in due time sent to Edinburgh University, where he was distinguished at an early period as a hard student and a very original thinker. Numberless stories are told of the wonderful extent of his reading at this period, which appears to have been as varied and comprehensive as that of Dr. Johnson, "who could grapple with whole libraries." Teufels-



dröckh, in his description of that nameless university where he received his education—"the worst of hitherto discovered universities out of England and Spain"—admits that, in spite of the wretched system pursued by the "hidebound pedants," to whom was entrusted the task of instructing "eleven hundred Christian striplings," he did acquire by means of reading a good foundation for a literary life. "What vain jargon of controversial metaphysics, etymology, and mechanical manipulation, falsely named science, was current there, I indeed learned better perhaps than the most. Among eleven hundred Christian youths, there will not be wanting some eleven eager to learn. By collision with such, a certain warmth, a certain polish, was communicated; by instinct and happy accident, I took less to rioting than to thinking and reading, which latter also I was free to do. Nay, from the chaos of that library, I succeeded in fishing up more books, perhaps, than had been known to the very keepers thereof. The foundation of a literary life was hereby laid. I learned, on my own strength, to read fluently, in almost all cultivated languages, on almost all subjects and sciences." If we suppose this nameless university to have been that of Edinburgh, as it was forty years ago, we shall not be very wide of the mark; and, in that case, the studies of Teufelsdröckh may be taken as representing those of his biographer.

By the time he had completed the course of study required to qualify him for the church, his views regarding that profession had undergone a change. For some time he remained uncertain as to what course he would take. Notwithstanding all its drawbacks, a literary life must have had many charms for him, if one may judge from what he says regarding it, in that beautiful passage in the commencement of the second book of his "Life of Schiller," where he describes the perils and the glory of an author's life. After two or three years spent in the teaching of mathematics, in which he had greatly excelled as a student, he became tutor to the late Mr. Charles Buller, in 1823, and continued in that capacity for a year or two, during which time he wrote the "Life of Schiller" and translated "Wilhelm Meister."

It has been frequently stated that Mr. Carlyle commenced his literary career as the translator of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," in 1824. This is not quite correct. He had previously made his appearance in the *London Magazine*, where the first part of his "Life of Schiller" appeared in 1823, and was followed by second and third portions of that admirable piece of biography in 1824. The list of contributors to the *London Magazine* at that period was a brilliant one. Among other distinguished names it included those of Hazlitt, Charles Lamb, Allan Cunningham, De Quincey, and Thomas Hood.

In 1825, the "Life of Schiller," which had been re-cast and considerably enlarged, was published in a separate form. It did not excite much attention, but what notice it received was highly favourable.

Those who have been previously familiar with the later writings of Carlyle, in reading the "Life of Schiller" for the first time, can hardly fail to notice the very intimate acquaintance which that early production displays with the literary life and character. The opening passages in the second book, to which we have already adverted, contain the germ of all that he has said on that subject in many a beautiful form, during the last thirty years. His criticism of Schiller's views regarding the spirit in which history ought to be written, though modestly expressed, shows also that he had even then arrived at a much sounder conclusion, on that subject, than the author of the history of "The Thirty Years' War" had done. Schiller, in one of his letters, says "It is a poor and little aim to write for one nation; a philosophic spirit cannot tolerate such limits,—cannot bound its views to a form of human nature so arbitrary, fluctuating, accidental. The most powerful nation is but a fragment; and thinking minds will not grow warm on its account, except in so far as this nation or its fortunes have been influential in the progress of the species." Upon which Mr. Carlyle mildly remarks that, "Universal philanthropy forms but a precarious and very powerless rule of conduct; and the progress of the species will turn out equally unfitting for deeply exciting the imagination. It is not with freedom we can sympathise, but with free men. There ought, indeed, to be in history a spirit superior to petty distinctions and vulgar partialities; our particular affections ought to be enlightened and purified; but they should not be abandoned, or, such is the condition of humanity, our feelings must evaporate and fade away in that extreme diffusion. Perhaps, in a certain sense, the surest mode of pleasing and instructing all nations is to write for one."

In 1824 the translation of "Wilhelm Meister" made its appearance. It was published by Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, of Edinburgh, but without the name of Mr. Carlyle, who was then utterly unknown to fame. "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship," a novel from the German of Goethe, was all the information which the title-page contained regarding the origin of the book.

Carlyle had now fairly embarked in literature as the business of life. Whatever the hardships or perils of such a career—and no one has ever painted them in gloomier colours—he had made up his mind to encounter them with a firm and resolute purpose. In 1827, an article on Jean Paul—the first of that brilliant series of critical and biographical essays which have made his name so famous—made its appearance in the *Edinburgh Review*. This was followed up, in the succeeding number of that periodical, by his celebrated essay on "German Literature," which at once entitled the young reviewer to a place among the first critics of the age.

Of Mr. Carlyle's mode of life at this period, we

have a pleasant sketch in the following extract from one of his letters to Goethe, which is given by the latter in his preface to the German translation of the "Life of Schiller":—

Craigenputtoch, 25th September, 1828.

You inquire with such warm interest respecting our present abode and occupations, that I am obliged to say a few words about both, while there is still room left. Dumfries is a pleasant town, containing about 15,000 inhabitants, and to be considered the centre of the trade and judicial system of a district which possesses some importance in the sphere of Scottish activity. Our residence is not in the town itself, but fifteen miles to the north-west of it, among the granite hills and the black morasses which stretch westward through Gallo-way, almost to the Irish sea. In this wilderness of heath and rock, our estate stands forth, a green oasis, a tract of ploughed, partly inclosed and planted ground, where corn ripens, and trees afford a shade, although surrounded by sea-mews and rough-woolled sheep. Here, with no small effort, have we built and furnished a neat substantial dwelling; here, in the absence of a professional or other office, we live to cultivate literature according to our strength, and in our own peculiar way. We wish a joyful growth to the roses and flowers of our garden; we hope for health and peaceful thoughts to further our aims. The roses, indeed, are still in part to be planted, but they blossom already in anticipation. Two ponies, which carry us everywhere, and the mountain air, are the best medicines for weak nerves. This daily exercise, to which I am much devoted, is my only recreation, for this nook of ours is the loneliest in Britain—six miles removed from any one likely to visit me. Here Rousseau would have been as happy as on his island of Saint Pierre. My town friends, indeed, ascribe my sojourn here to a similar disposition, and forebode me no good result. But I came here solely with the design to simplify my way of life, and to secure the independence through which I could be enabled to remain true to myself. This bit of earth is our own: here we can live, write, and think, as best pleases ourselves, even though Zolus himself were to be crowned the monarch of literature. Nor is the solitude of such great importance, for a stage-coach takes us speedily to Edinburgh, which we look upon as our British Weimar. And have I not, too, at this moment, piled upon the table of my little library a whole cart-load of French, German, American, and English journals and periodicals, whatever may be their worth? Of antiquarian studies, too, there is no lack. From some of our heights I can descry, about a day's journey to the west, the hill where Agricola and his Romans left a camp behind them. At the foot of it I was born, and there both father and mother still live to love me. And so one must let time work. But whither am I wandering? Let me confess to you, I am uncertain about my future literary activity, and would gladly learn your opinion respecting it; at least, pray write to me again, and speedily, that I may ever feel myself united to you. . . . The only piece of any importance that I have written since I came here is an "Essay on Burns." Perhaps you never heard of him, and yet he is a man of the most decided genius; but born in the lowest rank of peasant life, and through the entanglements of his peculiar position, was at length mournfully wrecked, so that what he effected is comparatively unimportant. He died in the middle of his career, in the year 1796. We English, especially we Scotch, loved Burns more than any poet that lived for centuries. I have often been struck by the fact that he was born a few months before Schiller, in the year 1759, and that neither of them ever heard the other's name. They shone like stars in opposite hemispheres; or, if you will, the thick mist of earth intercepted the reciprocal light.

In addition to the "Essay on Burns," which he seems to have considered the "only piece of any importance that he had written in his mountain solitude, that lonely nook "among the granite hills and the black morasses," was also the birthplace of "Sartor Resartus," and several articles for the *Foreign Review*, the first number of which appeared in 1828. It was the fate of "Sartor Resartus," like that of many other works destined to become famous, to be rejected at first by several London publishers. One of the most eminent, to whom the MS. had been submitted in 1831, returned it with the remark, "that the writer only required a little more tact to produce a popular as well as an able work." Fancy the biographer of "Teufelsdröckh" endeavouring to acquire "a little more tact," in order that he might produce popular works! The publisher went on to say, that he had sent the MS. to an accomplished German scholar, whose opinion he enclosed. Those who have read the "Testimonies of Authors," at the commencement of "Sartor," will remember the dictum of the "Highest Class Bookseller's Taster."

TASTER TO BOOKSELLER.—The author of "Teufelsdröckh" is a person of talent; his work displays, here and there, some felicity of thought and expression, considerable fancy and knowledge; but whether or not it would take with the public seems doubtful. For a *jeu d'esprit* of this kind it seems too long; it would have suited better as an essay or an article than as a volume. The author has no great tact; his wit is frequently heavy, and reminds one of the German baron who took to leaping on tables, and answered that he was learning to be lively. Is the work a translation?

Such was the mild, half-contemptuous tone in which the bookseller's taster dismissed to oblivion, as he doubtless fancied, one of the most original works of the present age. In other quarters its reception had been equally unfavourable. Its author finally gave up the notion of publishing it as a book, and sent it in successive portions to *Fraser's Magazine*, where it appeared in 1833-4.

In the summer of 1837 Mr. Carlyle delivered a series of six lectures on German Literature, at Willis's Rooms, to what the newspapers of the day described as "a very crowded, yet a select audience." But, though well known among the aristocracy of intellect, the author of "Sartor Resartus" was much less known to the bulk of his own countrymen at that period than he was to the people of New England. The lectures were not even noticed in many of the newspapers, in spite of the large audiences by

which they were attended. From a solitary notice in the *Spectator*, it appears that the first lecture consisted of a History and Character of the Germans, whom he described as the only genuine European people unmixed with strangers.

Encouraged by the success of his first course of lectures, Mr. Carlyle gave a series of twelve in 1838, "On the History of Literature; or, the Successive Periods of European Culture." These were delivered at the lecture-room, 17, Edward-street, Portman-square. The first was given on Monday, the 30th April, and they were continued on Monday and Friday each week. "He again extemporises," says Mr. Leigh Hunt, in a characteristic notice of the two first lectures, which appeared in the *Examiner*. "He does not read. We doubted, on hearing the Monday's lecture, whether he would ever attain, in this way, the fluency as well as depth for which he ranks among celebrated talkers in private; but Friday's discourse relieved us. He strode away, like Ulysses himself; and had only to regret, in common with his audience, the limits to which the hour confined him."

In the concluding lecture, which must have been the most interesting one of the series, as a large portion of it was auto-biographical, he described the effect which "Werterism" had upon his own mind, and the antidote which he found to that morbid sentimentalism in the other writings of Goethe. He found in "Wilhelm Meister" that the letters of several young persons who had written for information about how to attain happiness, were tossed aside unanswered, and this struck him as very strange, seeing that "a receipt for happiness" was just the thing that he wanted, and had at that time been anxiously seeking. The seriousness of Goethe's character convinced him that there was some deep meaning in this which was worth enquiring after, and at last he began to perceive that man has nothing to do with happiness, but with the discharge of the work given him to do. The spiritual perfection of his nature, a mystic and nameless aim, which no man could explain—and it were better left unexplained—though they were lonely, pitiable, who had not a glimpse of it, which heroic martyr-spirits of old times had called "the cross of Christ," and which Goethe himself had called "the worship of sorrow;" this he began to apprehend was the true object of search, and the proper end and aim of life. This is only a feeble outline of what he said, but those who wish to study Mr. Carlyle's doctrine regarding the search after happiness more thoroughly will find much useful instruction in "The Everlasting Yea," in "Sartor Resartus," where he appears to have embodied no small portion of his own experience.

Only two other courses of lectures were given by Mr. Carlyle: in 1839, on "The Revolutions of Modern Europe;" and in the following year on "Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History." Throughout both courses his audiences are described as having consisted mainly of "what may be called the aristocratic intellectual class; still, however, with a leaning to the liberal side, as may be supposed from their going to hear him." Mr. Leigh Hunt, in noticing the second lecture of the course delivered in 1839—the subject of which was "Protestantism, Faith in the Bible, Luther, Knox, and Gustavus Adolphus"—gives the following graphic description of the style of Mr. Carlyle's lecturing, and the effect which it had on his aristocratic audience;—

There is frequently a noble homeliness, a passionate simplicity and familiarity of speech, in the language of Mr. Carlyle, which give startling effect to his sincerity, and is evidently received by his audience, especially the fashionable part of it (as one may know by the increased silence), with a feeling that would smile if it could, but which is fairly dashed into a submission, grateful for the novelty and the excitement by the hard force of the very blows of truth. Thus, in describing the "lie" which the papal tyranny had become by dint of its own obvious disbelief and worldliness, he said it had come to be "one of the most melancholy spectacles which so august a thing (as any sovereign representative of a faith) could possibly offer. None but hypocrites and formalists have any longer anything to do with such an anomaly. Good men get out of it. It is quite a secondary kind of man that gets at the head of it. If the world be a lie, and everything present and future a juggle, then that may be a truth, but not otherwise. It must be altered, a thing like that." The effect of hearty convictions like these, uttered in such simple truthful words, and with the fervour of a Scottish accent (as if some Puritan had come to life again, liberalised by German philosophy, and his own intense reflections and experience) can be duly appreciated only by those who see it. Every manly face among the audience seems to knit its lips, out of a severity of sympathy, whether he would or no; and all the pretty Church and State bonnets seem to thrill through all their ribbons.

Of the four courses of lectures delivered by Mr. Carlyle, that of 1840 on "Hero-Worship" is the only one he has published. Frequent applications have been made to him from America since then, and also from many of our provincial towns, for the delivery of a course of lectures, but all have been alike refused. At the urgent solicitation of many friends and admirers, he had consented to give the four courses we have mentioned, but on finishing the fourth he emphatically declared his determination to have done with that mode of utterance. The touching passage at the close of the concluding lecture of the last series, in which he took farewell of his audience, will be long remembered by all who heard him. "Here finally," said Mr. Carlyle, "these wide roamings of ours through so many times and places in search of heroes, are to terminate. I am sorry for it. There was pleasure for me in this business, if also much pain. It is a great subject, and a most grave and wide one on this which, not to be too grave about, I have named hero-worship. It enters deeply, as I think, into the secret of man-



kind's ways, and vilest interests in this world, and is well worth explaining at present. With six months instead of six days we might have done better. I promised to break ground on it. I know not whether I have even managed to do that. I have had to tear it up in the rudest manner in order to get into it at all. Often enough, with these rude utterances thrown out isolated, unexplained, has your tolerance been put to the trial. Tolerance, patience, candour, all-hoping favour, and kindness, which I will not speak of at present. The accomplished and distinguished—the beautiful, the wise—something of what is best in England, have listened patiently to my rude words. With many feelings I heartily thank you all, and say, Good be with you all!"

Meanwhile his fame as a writer has been rapidly extending during the few years to which we have been adverting. In 1837, "The French Revolution, a History," by Thomas Carlyle, brought his name prominently before the public for the first time; all that he had written up to that period having been published anonymously. In the following year, "Sartor Resartus" was at last published, as a book, and in 1838, the first edition of the "Miscellanies" made its appearance in four volumes, containing his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, *Foreign Review*, *British and Foreign Quarterly Review*, *Westminster Review*, and *Fraser's Magazine*, from 1827 to 1838.

In 1839, he first broke ground on the condition of England question, in his "Chartism," which was published at the close of that year, and caused great disappointment among many of his admirers, who searched in vain through the various chapters for any encouragement of their suffrage movements, anti-corn-law agitations, and other popular modes of curing effectually the discontent and misery of the English people.

In "Past and Present," published in 1843, he went still more deeply into the causes of our social disorders and painted in the most gloomy colours the condition of England, with an aristocracy which cannot or will not govern, and a parliament elected by bribery, which prefers wearisome, profitless talk to indispensable work. But it was in his "Latter-day Pamphlets," which appeared in 1850, that Mr. Carlyle first grappled with the leading questions of the day. In those pamphlets entitled "The Present Time," "Downing-street," "New Downing-street," "Parliament," and "Stump Oratory," he uttered some of the boldest and most unpalatable truths that ever were published in this or any other country.

His work on Cromwell, on which he had been employed several years, was published in December, 1845, under the modest title of "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches; with Elucidations," and, as the author mentions in the preface to the second edition, "contrary to expectation, spread itself with some degree of impetus."

In 1851, Mr. Carlyle gave to the world his "Life of John Sterling," a work which has been justly called "one of the finest biographies ever written," but which has given rise to much controversy regarding the worth and tendency of Carlyle's writings. Perhaps his new work, "The Life of Frederick the Great" may somewhat modify the hostility of his more ardent Protestant critics, while it is likely, on the other hand, to excite a considerable amount of open or concealed malignant hatred among those Ultramontane and Puseyite persons who infest English literature and journalism so extensively in these latter days.

#### M.P.'s ON REFORM.

MR. COLLIER AND MR. WHITE.

Mr. R. P. Collier, M.P., and Mr. White, M.P., in accordance with a custom, initiated at Plymouth, by Mr. Collier, presented themselves before their constituents in the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., to give an account of their votes and proceedings in Parliament during the last session. Mr. Rowe took the chair.

Mr. COLLIER, having testified to the valuable services of his colleague in the house, proceeded to address himself to the main subject of disagreement between himself and his constituents—viz., his vote for the introduction of the Conspiracy Bill, and explained that his reason for voting for that measure was a conscientious belief that the law, as it unequally affected foreigners and British subjects, required alteration. He could see no reason foreigners accused of plotting murder, whether of a peasant or a crowned head, should not be equally amenable to the laws of this country as any natural born subject. Referring to the downfall of the late Administration, he expressed his belief that had Lord Palmerston adhered to and evinced a desire to carry out the liberal principles he professed, his party would still have been in power; but he had not shown himself prepared to advocate those measures of reform which the country demanded; and any measure of reform would be incomplete that did not provide for the protection of the voter by the introduction of the ballot. On this subject he (Mr. Collier) felt no hesitation in clearly expressing his opinion that a Reform Bill to be efficient must give the franchise to the intelligent working classes. Every man above twenty-one who occupied either part or whole of a house as a residence, and who had not been convicted of any crime, was entitled to a vote, and ought to have it—(cheers); and he would be glad to see in Parliament some of the intelligent representatives of the working classes. These were the opinions he had always asserted, and if they had been acted upon by Lord Palmerston that nobleman would still have been at the head of affairs. Having glanced at other causes

for dissatisfaction with the late Administration, and traced its acts down to its defeat on Milner Gibson's motion of censure for not replying to the Walewski despatch, Mr. Collier said it was his intention to have supported Mr. Wyse's motion on the Cabinet appointments; and the Government must have gone out upon that, even if they had not been defeated on the other motion. He had been elected to support Lord Palmerston's Government; but, as a member of the great Liberal party, finding Lord Palmerston indisposed to carry out those measures which were necessary, and that he was not disposed to take the position of leader of that party, he had felt it his duty to oppose the noble lord. The hon. member, after elaborately defending his vote on the Conspiracy Bill, proceeded to review the business of the past session. He rejoiced at the abolition of the property qualification for members as opening the door for the admission of intelligent representatives of the working classes, but he regretted that this beneficial measure had been in some degree neutralised by the adoption of the Corrupt Practices Bill, which made it legal to pay the expenses of voters to the place of polling. That bill ought to have been entitled a "Measure for the Encouragement of Bribery and Corruption," and he pledged himself, if no other member did so, to introduce a motion for its repeal. (Applause.) He did not go to the extent the Chartists did in advocating the payment of members, but he thought that would be far less absurd than making members pay for their seats, and instanced the enormous sums lavished in the metropolitan and some other large boroughs. One good thing the Parliament had done had been to emancipate the Jews, or, rather, the strong force of public opinion had extorted a concession from the House of Lords which virtually admitted the Jews to a participation in the civil privileges enjoyed by their Christian fellow-subjects. The Lords saw the ridiculous position in which they were placed by the motion of Mr. Duncombe, and the sense of ridicule accomplished what even a sense of justice might have failed to exact. He much regretted that they had not acted in the same spirit of concession with regard to the Church-rates, and eulogised the services of Sir J. Trevelyan in relation to this question. He should oppose any compromise on the subject; the only mode of settling the matter was to do away with it altogether. (Cheers.) He much regretted the course adopted by Lords Palmerston and Russell, and hoped they would be induced to change their opinions on this question. The House of Lords had stood out against the abolition of Church-rates, but it depended on the public how long they would continue to do so; for, depend upon it if the people insisted on their rights the House of Lords would give way to their just demands. If they wished to preserve their existence the House of Lords would do well not to place themselves in a position antagonistic to the will of the people. The hon. member next adverted to the application of the principle of limited liability to joint-stock banks, to the registration of partnerships, and to the equalisation of the poor-rates. Passing on to the consideration of the India Bill, he thought it an improvement on the former state of things, although not the best measure which could have been adopted. The transfer of the supreme power from a company which had long mismanaged the affairs of our vast Indian possessions to the Queen was necessary, and he had, therefore, supported the bill, although it was defective. Mr. Collier glanced at the state of the army, and could not conceive anything so bad as the administration of that branch of the service. He referred to the disclosures at Weedon, and expressed his opinion that it was high time to interfere and put an end to a system so thoroughly disgraceful. (Cheers.) Speaking of the present Government, Mr. Collier said it was not his intention to give any factious opposition to the administration of Lord Derby. He looked at measures rather than at men, and provided he found the present Government adopting liberal and progressive measures, those measures would have his support. (Hear.) He had no desire for perpetual change, and believed it obstructed and delayed the progress of public business, and afforded Government an excuse for doing nothing. He was far from saying that he believed it was immaterial who held the reigns of office; but, as he thought it more important that we should have measures of reform than to consider whether this person or that person governed for the time being, he should suspend his judgment with respect to the acts of the Derby Administration; and when the contemplated Reform Bill was brought forward he would give it his best attention, and, if satisfied with it, it should receive his support. He should have had more confidence in them if they had spoken out plainly, and said, "We have been wrong all our lives; we see the error of our ways and will now amend." If they would say plainly, "We do not think reform wanted, but we know it is necessary to be reformers to keep our places, and we will reform," he would say to them, "Keep your places;" but he objected to words being used in a non-natural sense, and to attempts to make people believe that Conservatism meant Radicalism or Liberalism. ("Hear," and cheers.) All he could say was, that his hopes from the Conservatives were founded chiefly upon their inconsistencies; but he was prepared to give a fair hearing to their measures, and should be glad to hope and believe that they would bring forward a Reform Bill of which he could approve; but to be satisfactory it must protect the voter, considerably extend the suffrage, and provide for a modification of the electoral districts, and unless the Government were

prepared to introduce a measure of that sort they could not stand; for it was, after all, not my Lord Derby or my Lord Palmerston, but the people who governed the country. Public opinion was the breath of the body politic; and if public opinion was sound no Minister could ruin the country, or, if rotten, no Minister could save. With respect to all the cardinal measures of liberalism he and his hon. colleague were agreed, and he had no doubt they would always continue to act in unison. He might add, that he believed a better member they could not have; he had honestly earned his popularity. The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

Mr. WHITE next addressed the meeting at some length, chiefly on abstract questions of political economy. He spoke with some warmth on the Conspiracy Bill, which he denounced as a measure that would have tended to jeopardise our independence. He rejoiced in the opposition which he had given to that measure, and if he had done nothing more, he should be proud of having opposed its introduction. He expressed, in general terms, his dissatisfaction with the Government of Lord Palmerston; and condemned the exclusive character of the noble lord's administration. The hon. member spoke of his vote on the Havelock memorial, his exposure of the nigardly course proposed to be adopted, and of the prominence he had suddenly attained through the columns of the *Times* and other journals. He alluded also to the reckless expenditure of public money in grants for unnecessary purposes, and expressed his belief that we should not obtain any economy of expenditure until we had a reformed Parliament. A permanent financial committee should be appointed, to whom should be referred all questions of expenditure. The Committee should have power to command the attendance of the heads of each department; and no money should be voted unless certified to be necessary for the public service. With regard to the Reform Bill, his name was associated with the Reform Committee, and their object would be to carry out the programme adopted, as far as possible: they would get all they could, and as much more as possible.

Votes of confidence were passed in favour of both members.

LORD JOHN MANNERS.

In the middle of a speech on fox-hunting, single-stick and ploughshares, at an agricultural dinner at Waltham, Leicestershire, Lord John Manners has been the first gently to break the silence of Ministers on the subject of the promised Reform Bill. From his speech we learn that there is to be a bill, with a slight hint as to its spirit—

I have said that in the past session of Parliament there was not much to attract the attention of an agricultural assemblage. The future, of course, is dark, but at the same time it is more than probable that the question most likely to interest an agricultural assemblage in the next session of Parliament will be the much-discussed question of Parliamentary reform. Upon that question, of course, my lips are sealed, and I can only say, that by one of those curious turns of the wheel which mechanises modern politics, it seems to be reserved for a Tory Government to render less anomalous, and to make better adapted to the growing intelligence, property, and numbers of the community, the Whig Reform Act of 1832. I can only say, that her Majesty's Government will enter upon that most serious task with the single and earnest endeavour so to mend the representation of the people in Parliament as to secure the best electoral body and the best representative body which can be obtained for the people of this country. But, gentlemen, after all, hustings, registration courts, polling-booths, speeches from the hustings, and even speeches in Parliament, and divisions consequent thereupon, are only a means to an end, and that end is the good self-government of a Christian and a civilised community. (Loud cheers.)

MR. HUGESSEN.

Mr. HUGESSEN, speaking to his constituents at Deal, on Thursday, remarked—

In the kind of conversion exhibited by Lord Derby's Government, one of two dangers is to be apprehended—either that the Government will bring forward liberal measures to damage them in their introduction, or, if they are sincere, there is the danger of their running into the wildest extreme of Radicalism. Thus, it is possible, upon the last assumption, for the new Reform Bill to contain not only the five points of the Charter, but to have five other points of a Derby Charter added. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hugessen seems to fear from the Derby Government a bill that will swamp the middle classes by giving power to the "uneducated lower classes."

#### THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

The state and prospects of education have received some public notice this week. Mr. Adderley has been advocating the educational prize scheme in Staffordshire. Sir John Pakington has addressed a meeting at Worcester to celebrate the establishment of the Worcestershire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, which had been set on foot a few months ago by his son Mr. J. S. Pakington. He approves of these unions. Mr. Sotherton Estcourt and the Bishop of Salisbury have spoken at the annual meeting of the Hants and Wilts Adult Education Society, which seems to have been very successful in its operations, at least in the eyes of its promoters. The Salisbury meeting was addressed by

MR. ESTCOURT,

who, after some preliminary remarks, said that what they ought to do was to establish the means of giving both sexes instruction after the usual period of their attending school, without interfering with their ordinary occupations, through the instrumentality of their relatives, friends, and employers. As an instance of the difficulties that at present existed in keeping the children of the agricultural la-



bourers at school, the right hon. gentleman said that about a year ago he was desirous of doing something to promote education in his own parish, and, as an example, wanting one boy on his farm, he thought he would take two, and that the two should make one boy, as regarded their work—one being at school and the other at work alternately—a kind of Castor and Pollux, one in heaven and the other on earth; but what was the result? Why, he was sorry to say that after about three or four months' trial he found they preferred earth to entering the gates of paradise, or, in other words, that they preferred digging in the soil of the earth to that of the fields of knowledge, and they left his employment as soon as they found another master who would employ them in the sole cultivation of the soil. The alternate system would not answer, and they had no right to expect success from it, because it was an attempt to interfere in an artificial manner. The only enduring mode by which they might hope to effect the continuance of the education of boys and girls after the period when they usually left school, would be by producing in their minds a desire for it, either because it would promote their interests or give them pleasure; and to speak plainly, he saw no other mode of doing it than by the establishment of evening schools, where, for a slight emolument, working men of a little education would be willing to attend and instruct those requiring it. The main thing, however, after all, was to interest the people who were to be benefited by this movement. During the Crimean war his parishioners took a great interest in the events of that period; and in order to cultivate among the labourers a desire of improvement that then manifested itself, he established a reading-room for them, providing them with paper, candles, and fire; and in order to make them feel a greater interest in the matter, and a degree of independence, he made each person who attended contribute a penny a week towards the expenses; and the result was that every adult in the parish enrolled his name as a member, and attended the reading-room; but at the end of the month one of them informed him that they could not go on, because many of them could not read on account that the print was so bad. He advised them to get a reader, and they did so, and upon the whole it answered very well.

#### THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

The bishop said he entirely concurred in all that had been said by the chairman. He fully approved of night schools for the labouring population, and he had taken every opportunity of informing his clergy that he thought, so far as their health and means would permit, they could not be more usefully employed in the winter months than in superintending such schools, and, he rejoiced to say, he believed there was no diocese in England where there was more being done in that respect than in the diocese of Salisbury. He was not speaking by comparison he had instituted, but from information given to him by one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools, and who had given him most pleasing information relative to the number and efficiency of those schools. To make them attractive to the adult population they must not view them simply as schools, but as a place where they might obtain interesting information.

#### MR. ADDERLEY.

MR. ADDERLEY, at Stoke, before distributing the prizes, delivered an address, in which he said the first inference to be drawn from the largeness of the number of candidates who were elected to be examined in the Scriptures was that the general feeling of the people of this country was by no means in favour of a national system of secular education only. This was now taken as a settled fact by Parliament, and was always considered one of the solved problems of education. He believed that the religious difficulty need be no obstacle if the parents were sensible and if the managers of schools and the examiners were trustworthy. But religious jealousies did exist, and there was nothing else which prevented the formation of a great national scheme of education. It was these religious jealousies which had rendered the Irish National Education scheme as purely denominational as the National Schools of England, and which had prevented the adoption in this country of a plan far more economical and efficient than that which at present existed. There were, however, signs of these jealousies vanishing; for Mr. Norris reported that several of the promoters of British Schools had expressed their complete willingness that he should examine the children taught in them. Referring to an earlier report of Mr. Norris, with regard to children being taken from school at too early an age, Mr. Adderley said he did not at all wish to compel parents to keep their children at school. It was sometimes contended that the Legislature ought to use such compulsion, but he thought such a course ought to be guarded against; and he did not believe it would ever succeed in England. It would be inefficient, and would be sure to be evaded. He believed that the best scheme for keeping children at school for a proper length of time was the prize scheme. He was not for keeping the children of labourers from the labour which was their real school for life, and a very efficient school too; but, at the same time, he thought a prize scheme was doing, and was likely to continue to do, a good work, by preventing reckless parents and employers from prematurely benefiting by the strength of those who ought to be at school. The existence of an Educational Commission at this moment must be of very great interest to every friend of progress. The commissioners had commenced their investigations with great spirit; and they intended for their guidance to take sample districts from various parts of the country. What their object was, or rather what the object of Parliament was through them, was to arrive

at some safe conclusion regarding the present state of education generally. They knew the state of inspected schools, but they also wished to know the state of those which were not inspected. They wished also to know the state of remote places which had no schools at all; and he could assure the meeting that the gentlemen who composed the commission were very able men, and had set about their work with great earnestness and vigour. They would, among other things, consider the prize scheme with the view of ascertaining how far it could be made available for a national system of education. That was all he should say with regard to their work, but he would add that when they made their report he did not believe they would propose any radical change in the existing system. This association and other associations might, therefore, proceed without waiting for the report of the commissioners, for he believed that the prize scheme exactly embodied the best principles of the existing system. The very interesting extracts which Mr. Norris had read from the competition papers must convince them that the association was doing a great and good work, and that it deserved the warm support of all the friends of education.

#### THE WEEDON FRAUDS INQUIRY.

The commissioners appointed to inquire into the malpractices at Weedon, renewed their labours on Wednesday morning, in London, at an early hour. They were occupied the greater part of the forenoon in inspecting the establishment of Messrs. Hayter and Howell, the Government packers in Mark-lane. The various officers of the firm explained to the commissioners the mode of packing army clothing for exportation, and the system of bookkeeping pursued for checking the quantities received and exported. Mr. Turner, M.P., one of the commissioners, who, from his connexion with Manchester, is familiar with such matters, pronounced the plan and method of packing to be highly satisfactory. The commissioners subsequently sat in No. 11 committee-room of the House of Commons, and examined two gentlemen on the subject of their inquiry. The first was Mr. E. Elliott, an inspector at the Tower. He stated that in the autumn of 1856, two parcels of shoes were forwarded from Weedon to the Tower to be sold by public auction. Each parcel contained 10,000 pairs, and upon a casual inspection they were found to be of mixed qualities. They were not thoroughly inspected, because they were forwarded under an order of sale from the Minister at War, and all the authorities at the Tower had to do was to sell them, which they did accordingly. None of them were purchased by Mr. Levy. The second witness was Mr. Levy himself, who confirmed the latter statement, adding that the shoes he bought at the Tower had been condemned, and forwarded from Deptford. Mr. Levy then entered into explanations regarding the sale of a large quantity of condemned grey cloth, which had been forwarded from Weedon to the Tower for sale. He said that his bid at the auction was the last—it was 2s. 8d. a yard—but it was refused, and the cloth withdrawn. Shortly afterwards the same material was offered for sale by public tender, and at his instance a friend tendered to purchase it at 2s. 7d. a yard, and this tender was accepted. Subsequently he sold the same cloth to an army contractor at 3s. 8d. and 4s. 4d. a yard, and it was made into soldiers' trousers, which were accepted at Weedon. The commissioners will continue to sit in town during this week.

On Thursday, the commissioners resumed their inquiry in committee room No. 11; Mr. Selfe in the chair. Mr. H. G. Hayter, of the firm of Hayter and Howell, of Mark Lane, Government military packers, was examined, and stated that his house had been engaged in the packing of military clothing since the year 1753. In the year 1854, when Mr. Sydney Herbert was Secretary at War, a change was made, and they (Messrs. Hayter and Howell) were appointed by letter from the War Office as Government army clothing packers, and were paid by the War Office instead of by the colonels of regiments, as heretofore. The rule was to send invoices to the War Office of all goods passing through their hands; the Government paid nothing for storing, but only for the packing and forwarding. No doubt it was true that the rent of their premises was considered in making their contracts with the Government. The aggregate amount paid by Government to witness's firm during the two years for packing amounted to 12,400l., but a large amount of that was paid by them for shipping and forwarding goods, and the expense under that head for 1856 was 482l. 6s. 10d., and for 1857, 1,295l. Their firm packed for all the regiments; in ordinary years the charges for packing were covered by 5,000l. They had received an intimation from Lord Panmure, than on and after the 31st of March next, the army clothing would be packed in the Government stores, and in that letter Lord Panmure stated that the Government were perfectly satisfied with the manner in which they had carried out their contracts.

After other witnesses had been examined, Mr. Selfe said there had been vague rumours of bribery at Weedon, but the moment investigation began they vanished; and it was his opinion that they had not had a tittle of evidence to prove the rumours well founded. He thought that up to the present moment the charge of bribery existing at Weedon was false and frivolous.—Mr. Turner made some remarks of a similar tendency.

M. Donati, the discoverer of the comet now visible in the heavens, has been appointed assistant astronomer of the Imperial Museum of Florence.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1858.  
INDIA AND CHINA.

#### NANA SAHIB.

By telegram from Alexandria, dated yesterday, it is reported that the Begum of Lucknow has offered to deliver up Nana Sahib on condition of mercy to herself. There seemed to be no doubt that he was closely pursued, and had taken refuge in the jungles.

#### FRANCE.

The Emperor and the Empress arrived yesterday at St. Cloud.

The marriage of the Duke of Malakoff and Mdlle. Paniega took place before the civil law officers, at half-past four. All the ministers and high dignitaries of the State were present. The religious marriage was celebrated at nine o'clock in the evening.

#### THE PORTUGUESE QUESTION.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes that, notwithstanding efforts active and passive, on both sides of the British Channel, to treat the Portuguese affair as insignificant, it still returns to the order of the day and eclipses almost every other political topic. It is certain that the French and Portuguese Cabinets are very far from being agreed, but it is also, as far as can be judged from indications, certain that the French Government has not, and never had, the least idea of war, and now thinks mainly how the *Donawerth* and *Austerlitz*, which were so rashly sent to Lisbon, may best be got away without open and palpable discredit. The *Independence*, indeed, says that the *Bretagne*, 120 guns, and several war steamers will be sent to reinforce them.

#### UNITED STATES.

The *Vanderbilt*, with three days' later advices from New York, has arrived off Cowes.

The steamship *Arabia*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool on the 18th ult., arrived at New York on the 29th. She reported news of a serious accident having befallen the steamer *Hammonia*, of the Hamburg line, which succeeded the *Austria* from that port on the 15th ult. She exploded her magazine when less than a day out, and was obliged to put back. Five persons were injured.

Unfavourable accounts had begun to come in from the Kansas gold region. Late advices from Pike's Peak reported that the miners were returning to the States, and it was added that the emigrating companies which were forming in Leavenworth and Lawrence were disbanding, discouraged by the evil rumours which reached them. The weather at the mines was changeable, and at times very severe.

The Indian troubles in Texas had assumed a formidable character. Late advices stated that the Northern Camanches, Kiomas, and a part of the Apaches, numbering in all fourteen Indian bands, had declared war against that State. According to the latest indications, an army would soon be fully employed in fighting the Indians.

#### STEAM TO AMERICA.

On Monday evening an entertainment was given by the directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, on board the *Pacific*, lying in Galway Bay, and about to sail for St. John's and New York to-morrow, on her second voyage to America. The chair was occupied by John Orrell Lever, Esq., and among the company present were Viscount and Lady Bury, Mr. Roebuck, M.P., Lord N. Montague, Lord Castlemaine, Lord Dunalkin, M.P., Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, Hon. Mr. Grimstone, Hon. Mr. Hancock, Mr. John Ennis, M.P., the Rev. Dr. McElley, Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway; the Rev. Peter Daly, &c.

The usual loyal toasts having been disposed of, The Rev. Mr. Daly proposed "Success to the Atlantic Royal Steam Navigation Company," coupled with the health of Lord Bury. As a proof of the stability of the great enterprise, the reverend gentleman stated that already in a period of three months above 3,000 passengers have passed through Galway to and from America, and upwards of 4,000 tons of valuable goods.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM.—Last night's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Sir James Outram, G.C.B., Lieutenant-General of her Majesty's Indian Forces, and Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—PRIZE ESSAY.—We are informed that no less than 150 MSS. have been received in competition for the two prizes of one hundred guineas, and fifty guineas, on "The Decline of the Society of Friends." The essays thus sent in, are very varied in character, quality, and length. Several of them are from America. It will require considerable time to arrange them in the order of merit, and while the adjudicators earnestly apply themselves to the task of examination, competitors must be prepared to wait at least some few months.

#### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up-to-day, the receipts of English wheat were limited; but we had a few of Monday's unsold samples, from Kent, on offer. For good and fine parcels, the demand may be considered steady, at Monday's prices. Only 1,510 quarters of foreign wheat having come in, holders were firm in their demands; but the amount of business doing was limited, on former terms. Floating cargoes of grain sold at full currencies. Fine malting barley sold steadily—other kinds slowly, at previous rates. Malt was a fair inquiry, but not dearer.



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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. E."—The controversy regarding the Church-rate contest at Llanfair is more suitable for a local paper.

"T. Coleman."—The "news" comes too late; it is three weeks old.

LLANGORNDRE CHURCH-RATE.—We are requested to state that the rate asked for in this case was 1½d., and not 1s. 4d., as printed in this journal. A correspondent informs us that the "pro-rate" party make much of this error.

"S. C." Manchester.—We must adhere to our ordinary rule of not inserting attacks from correspondents upon the opinions expressed by other journalists.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1858.

## SUMMARY.

CONFERENCES again! Scarcely has the British Association concluded its labours and the reporters settled down to mockery of brief rest, than the National Association announces that it is ready to begin talking. This year the Association meets at Liverpool,—for, in their present youthful activity, our scientific bodies, like Parliament in the olden time, move from place to place. It is not until a respectable old age overtakes them that they settle down to fixed centres of light. Now, with the very highest appreciation of the objects sought to be attained by this new society; with the sincerest and most respectful esteem for many of its members, we cannot help saying—what a talk is in prospect for Liverpool! Five gentlemen, in five rooms reading papers on five different subjects to five separate audiences, and an average of twenty-eight gentlemen to each class of subjects! One hundred and forty papers in three or four days! Such is the sum of the programme, and it is one which almost precludes the possibility either of the fair treatment of a single topic or of a right and healthy impression being produced by a single paper. We do not know what arrangements the Association makes in respect to the admission of papers—whether the Executive Committee sits as a Grand Jury over the essays that are offered and sought, or whether any gentleman of fair reputation for ability may, by giving notice, secure for himself an audience, or perhaps only the chance of one—but it strikes us that some amendment should be made in this particular. The present arrangement is neither very respectful to the best speakers nor very much calculated to answer the ends contemplated by the Association. The number of papers to be read should be strictly limited, the speakers chosen with more discrimination, and some arrangements made for an ampler daily report than is customary from each section to the general body. As it is, and as it promises to be this week, the reforms proposed do not obtain a sufficient hearing, and the Association, if it answers one purpose more than another, we are afraid it is that of the waste of intellect.

Lord John Russell's address on Monday will have prepared the members and auditors for a sincere, comprehensive, and lofty consideration of the subjects that may be submitted to them. It was characterised by great breadth of view, exact knowledge, and a high moral tone. In "another place" and under other circumstances, it would have been considered as wanting in the

expression of a personal opinion with regard to many of the topics introduced; but such an opinion, however much it may be required in St. Stephen's, would have been in bad taste in St. George's. The address was characterised by the most admirable modesty.

Lord Brougham yesterday morning did not hesitate to trespass upon the verge of politics. His vigorous denunciation, in his address on "Popular Literature," of the Paper-duty, before Lord John Russell, Sir John Pakington, and other members of Parliament who have so pertinaciously supported it, and the loud applause with which it was received, will we hope help to brace up the public to an unmistakeable expression of its will upon this matter. "The action of this duty," said Lord Brougham, "is among the greatest anomalies of our political administration. While we profess to promote education, and, indeed, the improvement of the people in every way, and expend large sums yearly to further this great work, we raise, on the other hand, a powerful obstruction to all our operations by laying a tax upon knowledge in each one of its various departments. We pay for schools in all the ways in which such expenses can be incurred, and we wilfully raise the price of every book which can be used at them. We profess to encourage reading among the people, and we directly and effectually discourage it, raising the price and lowering the value of everything they read."

There have, however, been other conferences, amongst which we have pleasure in taking especial note of a meeting of the clergymen and churchwardens of the rural deanery of Shrewsbury to consider what should be done in regard to Church-rates. A Total Abolition Bill having passed the House of Commons and received encouraging support in the House of Lords, the Church seems to be suddenly waking up to the necessity of making a show of defence. But it is done so late and is done in such a hasty manner as to beget more than a suspicion that it feels itself to be on false ground. It is scarcely respectful, perhaps, to compare the Shrewsbury clergymen and churchwardens to a party of wreckers, seeking what they can seize from a ship fast sinking through the quicksands—but that is the position which they seem consciously to occupy. Their angry intolerance of truthful and sincere opposition in their own body is itself a proof of their wrong position. A man who feels that he is doing a right thing can bear with patience to be opposed. But we ought to be satisfied when Shrewsbury clergymen can only say—We must evidently give up "the principle." Church-rates as they are and have been are clearly doomed—all that we have now to do is to snatch as much spoil as we can!

But the anger of a decanal body is nothing to the anger of a bishop! Can any one who has read the Bishop of Exeter's speech on the occasion of the consecration of Tiverton burial ground not find room for pity—sorrowful human pity—for such an exhibition of impotent malice and spite? "Oh, for a curse to kill with!" cried he of Troy, when all his power and glory was departing from him, and such is Exeter's spirit. Read his description of the burial service of dissenters: "In the non-consecrated portion it was possible, nay, even probable, that the most horrid and even blasphemous scenes should be performed, and that parties would actually avail themselves of the opportunity to trample on the cross of Christ; it was imperative that there should be means adopted to prevent Christians exposing themselves to such indignities. It was a glorious thing for the Church that blasphemers and infidels were not permitted to lie in the same ground with Christians." The Bishop has been compelled against his inclination, and after having been defeated in the law courts, to consecrate this ground, or to see it consecrated by another, and so with one hand he dispenses a blessing and with another a curse. Love ye your brethren, but hate ye your enemies, and kick ye their dead! Exactly what the savages of North America do, who, when their enemies have escaped their hands, turn and defile their burying-places.

Another bishop—Bishop Jackson, of Lincoln—has also spoken on church matters this week, for the purpose of asserting the right of the church, while it is in a majority and while it can, to levy a church-rate; and an earl—the Earl of Dartmouth—has described to wonder-stricken peasants what would be the terrible consequences to this country if church-rates were to be abolished. In dignified and happy contrast stands the Earl of Carlisle, who at Bradford, on Thursday, denied the right or duty of Government to interfere in any way for the purpose of propagating religion. Church subjects are evidently becoming more and more popular, and, as in all former agitations for reform, free discussion is preparing the way for sound and final legislation.

It is the same abroad. At the interesting meeting of the German Kirchentag, which we report in our Ecclesiastical columns to-day, the most

delicate relations of the state to the church and to society on the Continent, were discussed without restraint, and but one opinion expressed with regard to necessity for perfect freedom, if the church is to do its work. Some who spoke and many who applauded, on the occasion, are members of the National Church of Prussia, are recognised officers of this state, and members of the court of Berlin. The freedom with which they gave utterance to their thoughts may encourage a hope that they spoke not without expectation of approval.

But Prussia will now be wound up and regulated again. The secret history of the last change that is reported from Berlin, will not be known until the present generation has ceased to care for particulars of court intrigues; but the change is a great one. The party of Constitutional order has finally triumphed. The King, or rather the King's advisers, have succumbed, and the state is saved from possible anarchy by the regular appointment of the Prince Regent. The beginning of the end is the dismissal or resignation of the most prominent member of the Russian party.

Naples again festering with cruelty; weak Portugal brow-beaten by the strong despot; France, again at Chalons, and once again at Rheims, imperially reminded of her military destiny, are the principal features of foreign politics;—excepting Austria, which formally announces a reduction of its regular army by one-fifth.

Some emphasis should perhaps be laid upon the scene at Paris yesterday on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Malakoff. So marked have been the attentions of the Emperor of France in this matter, as to beget a suspicion that he feels compelled to court the popular chiefs of the army.

The Austria! This awful story is being repeated in every shape, as though once read it could ever be forgotten. We have no relish for gloating over real human tragedies, and do not envy those who have. The agonies of the dying, and the shrieks of the lost, are scenes and sounds that, often repeated, have a tendency not to soften, but only to harden, or worse—to sentimentalise.

## THE CZAR AND THE SERF.

FROM the dulness and dearth of domestic politics, it is a pleasant surprise to turn to Russia, and watch the progress of one of the grandest experiments which lend a dignity to modern times. Five years ago every British tongue uttered contempt for Russia—now tinged with indignation, then assuming a hue of pity, according as the Czar or his subjects chanced to be uppermost in the mind. At that time, it was a species of treason to indulge the hope that the reigning family of St. Petersburg might possibly entertain some ideas higher than that of territorial conquest, and it was anti-patriotic to suppose that the various peoples under the sway of the Emperor were susceptible of anything resembling Anglo-Saxon civilisation. We were then just drifting into the all-devouring maelstrom of war, in which myriads of men and millions of treasure were destined to be engulfed. Whether our strife and our victory in that contest achieved for us results at all worth the sacrifice we made for them, is a point which we shall not now discuss. But, assuredly, few of us, at the period we speak of, would have been inclined to conjecture that the transaction which future historians will probably reckon as the greatest and most beneficent of the present century would occur in Russia, and that the most active, most zealous, most able agent in originating and completing it, would be the Czar, Alexander the Second. So true is it that "fact is stronger than fiction."

Our readers will not now learn, for the first time, that the Emperor of all the Russias has recently concentrated all his attention, and brought all his mighty influence to bear, upon the abolition of serfdom throughout his dominions. There may be dynastic considerations which, if thoroughly known to us, would, in part at least, account for this Imperial patronage of what may be not inaccurately described as a social revolution. There may be, in addition, political reasons which should make the monarch desirous of counterbalancing the weight of his nobles, by the industry, energy, and expansion of a free population. Human motives are commonly mixed, and those which sway the bosoms of Emperors are not likely to be devoid of all selfish alloy. But, in the present instance, it is scarcely reasonable to withhold from the Czar the credit of being moved by high moral as well as political considerations—nor does his personal character, so far as it is known to us, belie these pretensions. Of all the potentates of the present age, Alexander II. of Russia appears to be most devoutly cognisant of his responsibility to God, and to devote himself most conscientiously to the patriotic work of elevating his people. Absolute as he is, he has embarked in an enterprise of great difficulty and some danger, not to gain any



direct advantage for himself or his dynasty, but to infuse into Russia a new element of vigour—to plant in that most rigorous soil a germ of freedom and progress. The Crown serfs, we need hardly remind our readers, were long since emancipated, and are gathered into villages which enjoy the rudiments of self-government. The Emperor is now intent upon conferring the same precious boon upon the serfs belonging to the nobles.

Now, great as is this work, and blessed as it is likely to be in its social and political results, we must not let our imaginations run away with our judgment, by mistaking serfdom for slavery. "The worst features" says a writer in the *Saturday Review*, "of the serf's condition, were that he was bound to the soil, could only marry at the will of his lord, and could earn no more than his lord allowed." This is true—but it is far from representing the whole truth. The serf's condition might be a tolerable one under an indulgent master—under any circumstances, it was a higher one than that of slavery in the West. But it is in the consequences of that condition—the hopelessness of change for the better, the uselessness of aspiration, the impossibility of exit, and the necessary depression of all the higher motives which stimulate mankind, that we must recognise the curse of serfdom. If, hereafter, the Russian serf should never quit the soil upon which he first trod, should never marry more to his own will, and at his own pleasure, than his fathers have done, and should never earn an additional rouble in consequence of his emancipation,—at least this great blessing will have been conferred upon him, that he will no longer accept his lot as the doom of a class, and that he will not be shut out from those vitalising influences which invariably spring from hope of a better future. A higher character must be expected to result from contact with these influences—and, in the long run, destiny always assimilates itself to character.

The manner in which the Emperor has set about this reform, is almost as promising in its results as the reform itself. On the Crown lands, the emancipated serfs have been organised into villages which are locally governed by an elective alderman, and which are expansive germs of municipal institutions. They can act corporately, and raise revenues for themselves, whether in payment of their quittance towards the Crown, or of local charges for local benefits. Some provision, of a like kind, will, no doubt, be extended to the serfs of the nobles as soon as serfdom is abolished. But this is not all. Some time since, the Czar announced his pleasure that a committee should be formed in every province, to take into consideration the question to the accomplishment of which he has addressed himself—not so much to discuss the principle of the contemplated measure, as to suggest the necessary details—and quite recently he has made a tour of inspection amongst them, to see for himself how they are proceeding with their work. Lastly, these provincial deliberative committees having brought their proposals to a definite shape, are invited to send two delegates to represent each province at a central committee to sit at St. Petersburg, and assist the Emperor in the construction of a law to carry his project into effect. Here, then, we have an enterprise, planned, too, by an absolute sovereign, which calls into existence a central consultative council, constituted of the nobles of the land, and the object of which is to bring to completion a policy the direct effect of which will be to create a body of commons, and to organise them into municipal and self-governing societies. That the Emperor is sternly in earnest on the matter, we judge from his address to the nobles of Moscow. In that address he points out to them "the necessity of proceeding sooner or later to the reform of those laws which regulate servitude—a reform," he says, with statesman-like brevity and force of diction, "that must come from above, that it may not come from below."

The countenance and moral support of Great Britain ought to be given without stint to the Potentate who is achieving this immense social change. It is little, probably, that we, as a people, can do to lighten his task, or to clear away the difficulties by which he is encompassed. But we can cheer his heart—for, we may be certain that no man engaged in so noble an undertaking can be otherwise than sensible of increased tone in his own resolutions, from every expression of admiration and sympathy which arises from the heart of a free and generous people.

#### CANNING IN REPLY TO ELLENBOROUGH.

We were unable to do more than barely to announce, in our last number, the publication of an important despatch from Lord Canning, in vindication of his Oude proclamation from the severe strictures of Lord Ellenborough, and to give a very cursory description of its character

and purport in our Summary. Since then, most of our readers will have perused this interesting State paper, which, although relating to a subject rendered obsolete by subsequent events, possesses sufficient interest to claim a separate notice at our hands.

All will concur, we think, in admiring the temper of the Governor-General under a provocation which might well have stirred the blood of the tamest and most spiritless. Lord Canning admits his mortification, but with a dignity worthy of all praise, he crushes down every feeling of personal resentment, and resolutely gives place to public duty as the only motive worthy of being listened to at such a crisis. He exhibits a noble self-conquest, and sets an example which, if it were more generally followed at home, would greatly elevate the tone of our political controversies. Whatever may be the final judgment of the nation on Lord Canning's policy, there can be no question that full credit will be given to the man.

His vindication of that policy, so far as relates to the kingdom of Oude, strikes us as unsuccessful. We do not see how it could well have been otherwise. Lord Canning was placed in the unfortunate position of one who feels himself compelled to complete a work the commencement of which cannot be justified. The original crime and blunder, for which he was not responsible—namely, the annexation of Oude—would necessarily cast a hue of injustice over every effort of his to retain it. He could not, with his common sense views of previous transactions, deal with the Oude people as rebels in arms; on the other hand, holding the position he did, he could not recognise them as a people waging war with a foreign power in behalf of their legitimate sovereign and their own independence. He adopted, therefore, a compromise. He resolved to treat them by proclamation as rebels, and by actual policy as vanquished enemies only. He took away by the one, what he meant to restore by the other. He endeavours to justify this—and he succeeds in showing its present convenience. But he does not show, for he could not, how a document which declares all rights to be forfeited to the Crown, whether of the innocent or the guilty, can be reconciled with the barest and rudest notions of justice.

After all, it appears that proclamations produce very little effect on the Indian mind. The word of an officer, according to Lord Canning's testimony, is far more powerful as an instrument for influencing the natives, than any Government missive in the shape of a printed paper—and but that he was short of troops, he would not have resorted to a proclamation at all. The comment of the *Spectator* on this part of the despatch is sensible, and will, we hope, attract attention. "Lord Canning's remark" observes our contemporary "indicates the true principle of English government in India. If the natives attach such great weight and importance to what is said to them personally, how important is it that even the subordinate agents of English Government should be persons capable of interpreting their mission correctly and conveying it effectively! According to this view—and we are not prepared to contradict it—one large portion of good government in India consists in the proper selection of the *personnel*, from the Governor down to the humblest assistant commissioner. It is a principle which we shall not forget, and which we shall certainly apply in estimating the appointments of the Anglo-Indian Government, at home as well as in India."

On the whole, we are not inclined to criticise very severely either of the noble lords who figure in this controversy. Lord Ellenborough did a very indiscreet thing in publishing his despatch before the Governor-General whom he roughly rebuked could have an opportunity of seeing it—but we cannot but feel thankful to him that he dealt out to British Fillibusters such a blow as will effectually cripple their power in India for many years to come. Lord Canning issued an unjustifiable proclamation—but it is plain that he never intended to carry into effect the wholesale confiscation which he thought it politic to declare. More noise has been made by each of the documents, than positive harm done. India will probably benefit from the mistake of both—for both have contributed to form a sounder public opinion on the affairs of a country of which the great majority knew but little, and for which they cared still less.

#### TO BE SOLD—THE RAJAHSHIP OF SARAWAK.

RAJAH BROOKE—with whose doings we have not been bored so much of late as in past years—has just turned up again, and this time in a new character—viz., as the seller, or would-be-seller, of Sarawak. Either nothing more can be got out of him in the way of lionizing, or he is tired of his rajahship; or he wants to invest his capital elsewhere; or he thinks that, with a prospective reduction of the Bank discount, nothing of a

speculative kind will be too *outré* for the British public—for these, or some other reasons, he is willing to sell Sarawak, out and out, to Queen Victoria.

It is true that the offer does not come before us in quite that naked sort of way, nor is Sir James Brooke putting up his wares in the same vulgar fashion as we should buy a landed estate, or a Church living, at Garraway's or the Mart. The interests of commerce, of civilisation, and of Christianity, are alleged to be really involved, and it is on the strength of these that Chambers of Commerce and other bodies are being moved to memorialise the Government to accept of Rajah Brooke's proposal. We, however, are glad to see that, albeit the article offered is not in the market every day, there is no great disposition to snap at it, but, on the contrary, a suspicion that it may suit Sir James Brooke's purpose much better to get rid of Sarawak than for the public to take it off his hands. If the city of London has endorsed the scheme, the more canny merchants of the Scottish capital have concluded that we shall be better without the proposed new colony than with it; while the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, after a smart debate, have gone no further than resolve to memorialise for a Parliamentary inquiry into the advantages likely to accrue from such a possession, and into the equity of the suggested transfer.

Now we are willing to let bygones be bygones in respect to the means by which Sarawak was acquired, and has been retained, by Rajah Brooke; but in a matter of bargain and sale we are bound to examine the vendor's title, and to do so in this instance in something more than a legal sense. If he be—as alleged by one of the Birmingham speakers, who regarded his offer with favour—a "nineteenth century buccaneer," and one on whom it would be well "to spend a few thousands for the sake of getting rid of him," we may be excused a little scrupulosity. For while it may be true, that "whether rightly or wrongly a body of our countrymen are in possession of a certain tract of country," it is also true that up to this time the British nation has not taken upon itself the responsibility of maintaining rights which, in the estimation of not a few, have been obtained by sheer rapine and bloodshed. There are some among us old-fashioned enough to retain a belief in a retributive Providence, and simple-minded enough to think that they can see in recent occurrences in India, and others elsewhere, proof that territorial acquisitions which are associated with violence and injustice are an accursed inheritance to their possessors. These will not be very ready to perceive the gain likely to result to either religion or humanity from what would be tantamount to a national endorsement of acts which violated the principles of both. Here, at least, no imperative necessity is laid upon us to assume an equivocal position. We have Oude in our hands and now must keep it; but Sarawak is not yet "annexed," and it may well be insisted upon that the strongest case should be made out by those who would involve us in the risk and the expense—to say nothing of the guilt—of adding to the long list of our dominions a spot with historical antecedents so unfavourable and unhelpful.

What is the case set up by Sir James Brooke's backers in this matter? Has Sarawak any intrinsic advantages to recommend it? In size, we are told, a hundred and twentieth part of the island to which it belongs, and no bigger than the West Riding of Yorkshire, it is mainly occupied by an impenetrable forest. The soil is described as unproductive and intractable. The native products are neither numerous nor valuable, and are surpassed by smaller islands in the Archipelago; and, as for the inhabitants, notwithstanding all that Sir James Brooke has essayed, and has actually done, for the advance of civilisation, they are still without letters; and, according to Sir James's own statement, there may be found twenty tribes, speaking as many different languages, within so small a circuit as fifty square miles.

Clearly, therefore, the only benefits which can accrue to Britain from the cession of such a colony must be *ab extra* and accidental—it being in itself nothing, but its position being everything. And it is on this convenience of situation that the bidders for Sarawak insist, their allegation being that it is admirably located for commercial, for protective, and for telegraphic purposes.

Yet this eligible spot for a great commercial emporium happens to be 350 miles away from the ocean highway route from India and Western Asia to China; nearly as far out of the track from China to England; and 200 miles from the longest route between the West and East. As for the China sea, the southern side of which Sarawak is said so happily to command; that, the geographers tell us, is 2,000 miles long, is 600 miles across even at the extremity opposite to Sarawak, and, if the Gulf of Siam is included, is reckoned to be 1,000 miles broad. So that we



are called upon to lay the basis of a great commercial *entrepôt*, where the world's commerce would be certain *not* to find its way, and to assume that we shall command the China sea, because we have secured a foothold among savages as far off from its extremity as we are from the other side of the Atlantic.

But if few ships, bound on lawful business, will be seduced out of the beaten track by the attractions offered by the Rajah, it is urged that there are plenty of pirate vessels, and that these necessitate the adoption of measures for the protection of British commerce. Here again, however, the facts appear to be most ludicrously in antagonism to Sir James's scheme. "The most dangerous pirates of the Archipelago," says the *Examiner*, which has supplied some very seasonable information on the subject, "are at present the Chinese, and the nearest point to Sarawak that they have ever been known to approach is 500 miles distant from it. They naturally keep to the northern side of the China sea, where there is something to be got, and as naturally avoid the southern side, which lies out of the way Sarawak and poverty. The next most dangerous pirates of the Archipelago are certain corsairs of the southern islands of the Philippine Archipelago, and these do occasionally visit the north-western side of Borneo, but far more frequently the richer islands of Java, Celebes, the Moluccas, and Philippines, their route to which is by a navigation of 700 miles distant from Sarawak, their native country being at a like distance."

After this nobody will be astonished that it is suggested that the telegraphic cable between Singapore and Hong Kong should be 400 miles longer than it need be, by the choice of the Sarawak, instead of the shortest route. This same Sarawak establishment obviously possesses, in the estimation of its fond originator, a magnetic influence which would draw the world out of its course. It is everything that is wanted until we come to look at the property, and then it is found that the purchase of it would suit the purpose of its present petty sovereign, but the purpose of nobody else, and least of all of the English people.

So much for the *cui bono*? side of the matter. What is involved *per contra* may soon be reckoned up. First, Sir James Brooke must be paid his heavy outgoings for these seventeen years past. Next, we must despatch a suitable governing body, on the usually expensive scale, to the new settlement. Then we must preserve our purchase against all comers, and defences, animate and inanimate, must be provided. A ship of war, or two, must be stationed in the neighbourhood, ready to pick, or to take part in, any quarrel which may suit our diplomatists at home or abroad. British honour and interests will figure afresh in the despatches of bumptious admirals and commanders at Sarawak, and in the speeches and articles of fire-eating politicians and journalists in England. And who will give bail that we shall rest content with the possession of that for which we shall have honestly paid, however dishonestly it may have been come by? Will not the plea of necessity be set up for an extension of territory, and shall we not be told that the whole archipelago is destined to be swallowed up by England's civilisation and England's religion?

Let our Government look before they leap in this matter, and let Chambers of Commerce, who are called upon to sound the praises of the courageous and enterprising rajah look hard at him and his offered bargain, and see to it that they do not add another page to the catalogue of follies to be found in the history of English colonisation. It is surely time to leave well alone, and to make the most of the magnificent territories which already make Britain the wonder and envy of the world. Just now our colonies are, with one exception, the most tranquil and thriving places in the world. Let our Colonial Office be content to witness the gradual development of the material and political resources of the vast domains already beneath its sway. Above all, let us avoid sowing the seeds of future turmoil and useless expenditure by making terms with one who occupies the equivocal position of Sir James Brooke.

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The first meeting of this association, which has been anticipated with so much interest, took place at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Monday. The hall was full, 3,500 persons being present. The Mayor, Mr. J. Holme, had made extensive preparations for the reception and entertainment of the distinguished visitors to the town, but the melancholy intelligence of the death of his wife, which took place in London on Saturday last, has protracted these arrangements, and his worship will take no personal part in the proceedings. His duties, however, will be discharged by his brother, Mr. S. Holme.

The proceedings commenced by a private meeting of the Council in the library of St. George's Hall. At

half-past three there was a special service in St. Nicholas Church—the most ancient ecclesiastical edifice in the town—when prayers were read by the rector, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Bishop of Chester.

The opening address was delivered by Lord John Russell, and consisted of a general review of the five departments into which the business of the association was to be divided, namely—1. Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law; 2. Education; 3. Punishment and Reformation; 4. Public Health. 5. Social Economy. On each of these the noble lord addressed some carefully prepared observations. In Jurisprudence he advocated an amendment of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Laws, and urged the necessity for an immediate revision and consolidation of the Statute Law. France, he said, New York, Louisiana, and other States, had succeeded in doing this with satisfaction, and he thought it might be easily done in this country.

I will venture to say, that if four or five persons of competent qualification were appointed as commissioners, they would, in a few months, make an actual commencement, and in a few years present to Parliament a complete code, worthy of the country, simplifying and improving our laws, on principles fit to be adopted in an enlightened age, and founded on the solid masonry of our ancient legislation. Nor can I doubt that such a work would be sanctioned by Parliament; not indeed without debate, but without serious delay.

On Criminal Law, he gave the following as the net product of our experiments:—

1. When a person charged with a criminal offence is sent to prison before conviction for safe custody, it is essential that he should be kept separate, and not turned loose into a company of notorious offenders to corrupt and be corrupted. 2. That after conviction the criminal should be confined separately for a limited time in such a manner that solitude, enforced sobriety, and the exercise of industry as his sole resource against weariness, may prepare him for a better course of life. It would be unwise to transfer him at once in his subdued state to a condition of freedom, when his very want of energy would probably lead him back to crime. 3. After separate imprisonment the convicts in England and Ireland have with the best effect been removed to prisons where each has a separate cell for sleeping, but where the work is in common. 4. The board of directors in Ireland have introduced a plan of intermediate prisons, where the best conducted prisoners are relieved from military or police guards. The convicts have, however, their appointed work, their rations, and their gratuities. At this period they are allowed to obtain by inquiry promises of employment on their discharge. When these promises have been ascertained to be trustworthy the prisoner is set free, but for the unexpired period of his sentence he remains under the supervision of the police. 5. The passage from one class to another and the distribution of gratuities is regulated by the number of marks obtained for good behaviour.

He advocated the continuance and extension of the reformatory system, of the results of which he spoke in terms of the highest praise. He looked, he said, to the influence of women for a great reform in our criminal population. He then passed to the subject of education:—

I will not waste your time in examining and refuting the objections which have been made to the general education of the people. It may suffice for me to say that it is education which enables the Scotch labourer's son to compete with the most favoured of his contemporaries, to rise to the highest posts of dignity and power, and to scale the loftiest eminences of science. It is education which enables the United States of America to proceed in their wonderful career, upheld by the most popular institutions, without serious disturbance of law and order. It is education which in England has mainly prevented such tumults as forty years ago broke the peace and alarmed the minds of this country; it is education which has bound the mass of the people to the throne by the links of an enlightened loyalty. On the subject of education there appears to me to have been a change somewhat similar to that which took place many years ago on the subject of geology. At that period geologists were divided into Neptunians or Vulcanians, Wernerians or Huttonians, and hot was the dispute regarding the best theory of the formation of the crust of the world. Some wise men said, however, "Let us investigate the facts without troubling ourselves what theory they may confirm or invalidate." This has now been done for many years, and assuredly while controversy has diminished, science has gained by the change. In like manner popular or national education has been a matter of warm contention among sects and parties till the present year. Sir J. Pakington, who presided in the Department of Education last year, and who deserves the highest credit for his labours on this subject, proposed in the late session of Parliament, with the concurrence of the best friends of the cause, that an address should be presented to the Queen in favour of the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the present state of the education of all classes in England and Wales. The late Government acceded to this proposal, and the present has named commissioners of high reputation and weight in the country, of whom the Duke of Newcastle is the president. From this commission we look for a fair and impartial display of facts, upon the bearing of which Parliament and the nation can decide. Opinion is still in the gristle upon this subject. For my own part, I confess that, anxious as I am for the progress of education, I am quite willing to renounce any desire to establish in this country the system of France, Austria, or Prussia.

He thought we were not in a position yet to judge of the working of the middle-class examinations. The noble lord next reviewed the statistics relating to public health in England and Wales. He said the town population was increasing much faster than the population of the rest of the country; and the question was, therefore, becoming every day graver, how is the health of the nation to be sustained in the midst of the new dangers which millions of its people are encountering? The question doubtless did not admit of a perfectly satisfactory answer.

Undue prejudice and false economy have long delayed the adoption of the remedies prescribed; these are—good

supply of air and water, cleanliness, prohibition of overcrowding, removal of noxious matter from the streets and houses. Public taxes which interfered with these objects—the tax on windows, the taxes on coals, on candles, and on soap—have of late years been removed. Heavy indeed will be the responsibility of those who, having the power to procure for themselves and their children the conditions of health and strength, in place of those of disease and death, refuse or hesitate to adopt the remedies within their reach. I have spoken of the different rates of mortality in town and country. But this is only a part, and not the strongest part, of the case. Feebleness, chronic disease, want of energy, mental and physical, reduce the tone, and, I may say, deprave the moral character of our town population. The excitement of drams, the stupor of intoxication, are sought as a relief from the low spirits engendered in an unhealthy atmosphere. Hence quarrelling, strife, assaults, poverty, and neglect of education for the offspring of this degenerate race. Instead of healthy parents and robust children, fitted to continue from generation to generation a mighty governing people, we may see what Milton has so well described,—

All maladies  
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, qualms  
Of heart-sick agony, all feverous kinds,  
Convulsions, epilepsies, and fierce catarrhs.

And we may end with his sublime words,—

Despair  
Tended the sick busied from couch to couch,  
And over them triumphant Death his dart  
Shook, but delayed to strike, tho' oft invoked  
With vows, as their chief god and final hope.

He concluded as follows:—

A few words before I have done on the general objects of our association. Our first meeting took place under the presidency of Lord Brougham, who unites in a singular degree the largest views of political and social science with the most laborious practical attention to all its details. While he can survey the whole field of knowledge with the quick and pervading glance of a master, he can work at the task before him with the patient industry of an apprentice. I wish that we may be able to imitate this spirit, if not attain to this ability. We are not like some philosophers of the last century, enamoured of an age of reason which will never come to pass. Nor do we share in the dreams of the philanthropists, who ten years ago imagined that if property, and capital, and competition were put down by authority, the human race might sit down in happiness and contentment. Our task is more humble, but as we conceive more in accordance with the decrees of our Divine Creator. To mankind is allotted labour as its portion and perpetual inheritance. If any think that he has nothing to do but to eat, drink, and be merry, in that very night as fearful a doom may fall upon him as it did upon the tyrant of old. If any suppose, like the masters of the Roman empire, that the sword has done its work, and that nothing remains for them but luxurious enjoyment, that very luxury may revenge the conquered world. If any imagine that to them belongs dominion, and that they may indulge in contempt of the unlettered and ill-fed multitude, that very multitude may overwhelm them in bloody and merciless retribution. It is for us to work as truly as the man who forges the iron bar, or the woman who works at the factory loom. It is for us to endeavour to improve the laws by which the community is governed. It is for us to show how education may be extended and diffused. It is for us to examine and record what has been done for the reformation and punishment of offenders. It is for us to confirm and animate the efforts which are being made to sustain the public health, and thereby preserve for this country her eminence as the home of a vigorous and independent race. It is for us to investigate the conditions of the great problems of political economy, which may often admit of eruptions, but never of refutations. In so doing, we shall but consult the welfare of the present and future generations; in so doing, we shall follow the path traced out for us by Almighty Benevolence and Almighty Wisdom.

The address of the noble lord was attentively listened to, and frequently applauded.

The noble lord subsequently moved, and Sir John Pakington seconded, a vote of thanks to Lord Brougham for his presidency during the past year.

#### LORD BROUGHAM ON POPULAR LITERATURE.

The proceedings yesterday were commenced by Lord Brougham reading a paper on "Popular Literature." After dwelling upon the advantages of being able in these days to assume the truth of fundamental principles, the noble lord recounted the history of the Useful Knowledge Society, the pioneer of cheap popular literature. "When thirty-five years ago I addressed the working classes and their employers in a tract (of which the twenty-third edition lies before me) pointing out the advantages as well as the duty of extending their information, I announced the step about to be taken of establishing an association, of which the main objects should be the preparing and publishing of works to help self-education. The Useful Knowledge Society was accordingly formed, and its labours were entirely successful. The price of books, maps, and prints was reduced exceedingly, and a plentiful supply was provided of treatises upon all branches of science at a very low price, and composed in a manner so simple and clear as to convey the required instruction without the help of a teacher, to such as really desired it, and would take the trouble of obtaining it. But a variety of other works was likewise produced, the object of which was to afford instruction in an entertaining or amusing form; and the great circulation immediately obtained by our works of these kinds proved that our endeavours had been attended with success. This ended in the establishment of the *Penny Magazine*." He then passed a high eulogium upon the labours of Mr. John Cassell. "The present cheap literature had a very wide circulation;—most widely circulated are the *London Journal*, which sells 350,000; *Cassell's Family Paper*, illustrated, 285,000; *Popular History of England*, 100,000. One very remarkable publication of this class is the literature of working men, or essays on every variety of subject, by working men,



proving undeniably the benefits which they have derived from their studies—and also proving that they have not been distracted for an hour from their daily toil. That these works have encouraged a taste for reading among thousands who never before read, and have afforded the means of gratifying it, cannot be denied. We used to reckon that the *Penny Magazine*, at its highest circulation, had nearly 1,000,000 of readers. According to this estimate, some of these weekly papers must have twice as many. He referred to the paper duty as a great obstacle to the progress of popular education, but recommended the working man to mitigate the evil by reducing his consumption of fermented liquors, thus making the practice of temperance lead to the acquisition of knowledge, and placing him in a position to shame a short-sighted and inconsistent Legislature by the wisdom and consistency of his own conduct. To the newspaper press he briefly alluded; in conclusion observing, that generally speaking the traffic in slander had ceased, but while making this statement, he must except certain papers calling themselves religious, which still want purification from outrages against decorum, truth, and Christian charity." His lordship also said:—"Among the most rising sculptors of the day, though he may not yet have obtained celebrity, is one who declares that his mind was first turned towards the fine arts by the woodcuts in the '*Penny Magazine*.' An affecting instance of the same good result from our labours was related by one of our colleagues, Lieutenant Drummond, afterwards Under Secretary in Ireland, and inventor of the celebrated light which bears his name. When employed as Boundary Commissioner, at Manchester, by the Government of 1832, he found, in one of the lowest abodes of misery, four families existing, rather than living, in a single room. Of these unhappy creatures one was an old woman with her grandson, a boy of ten years old, who had, from the vilest prints, which alone he had seen, gained a certain taste for such things; and when the fine cuts of the '*Penny Magazine*' came out he was so delighted with their superiority that he and another boy, his friend, formed a partnership to join in taking a copy of the paper. He set himself to draw; and, getting a few colours of the roughest kind, he contrived to sell his little drawings—so that Mr. Drummond found he had actually made 12s. by them, and was so much pleased with the little fellow that he recommended him to a great cotton printer, who placed him in his designing room. What became of him, Mr. Drummond's death soon after prevents us from knowing; but that he thrived and rose in his vocation there can be little doubt. It appears that for the treatment of every subject, and to suit the condition, the capacity, and the taste of every class, there is ample provision made in the popular literature of the age; that the means are afforded of encouraging those to read who would else devote their hours of rest to mere listless vacancy of thought, or to dissipated courses; that the opportunity of fuller instruction is given to those who are desirous and capable of receiving it; that while all are thus greatly improved some are made fit to improve others; that the instinct of curiosity effectually prevents all risks, converting, when desirable, superficial into solid information, but having even partial acquirement to do substantial good; and there is thus the clearest proof afforded of the people's instructors working out the ends of Providence by the employment of the means bountifully placed within their reach, improving the mass of their fellow-creatures through the intelligence bestowed, and the instincts implanted by the heavenly Father, who desireth not that his children should perish in the darkness of ignorance, but rather that they should learn and live. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that the benefits of the popular press are negative only. The tales composed for the working men's hours of relaxation are of a kind that address themselves both to the understanding and the heart; at once giving lessons of instruction, and fostering the kindly affections. Nor can anything be more groundless than the charges that have been brought against it. Two of these may be at once told and disposed of. First, we are told that the stories given relate to persons and scenes in high life, and that none other interest the working classes. This is certainly contrary to the fact. That these classes wish occasionally to know what passes among their superiors is quite true, yet not more true than that their superiors desire to dwell upon the actions and the sufferings of each other. But what most powerfully excites the humbler classes and most deeply imprints itself on their memory is the story of the actions and the sufferings, the good and evil fortune of their brethren and equals. They delight to dwell on the struggles of heroism, the endurance of privations, the agonies of anxiety, the resignation under sorrow of the humbler classes, their own brothers and sisters. He who vividly, above all feelingly portrays a noble heart, throbbing under a fustian jacket or a cotton gown, records the tears shed for the untimely loss of the young, or the removal of the protection made habitual and venerable by the lapse of years, is sure to find eager and sympathising readers. Nor will he less awaken their minds, though to emotion of a different kind, who describes the anxious fears of conscious but undetected guilt, the ever wakeful remorse when discovery is not dreaded, and the worthlessness to secure happiness of vicious though successful courses. Characters thus taken from humble life, and scenes laid in its haunts, most strongly rivet the attention of the working men and their families. And wherefore this? Because the case may be their own. The fiction of to-day may tomorrow be the sad or the happy reality of their own lot. On resuming his seat, the noble lord was loudly applauded.

In the absence of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the President of the first department, who awaits her Majesty's permission to quit Ireland,

Mr. COWPER, proceeded to address the meeting, introducing the business of the second department, in which is included education, both industrial and intellectual, whether of the upper, middle, or lower classes of society, the foundation schools of the country.

The Earl of CARLISLE afterwards addressed the meeting in explanation of the proceedings of the third department, in which are discussed questions relating to the prevention and repression of crime, the reformation of the criminal, the best mode of secondary punishment, prison discipline, and the management of reformatory institutions.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Earl of Shaftesbury and Sir James Stephen, presidents of the fourth and fifth departments.

#### TYRANNY IN NAPLES.

(From the *Daily News* of Monday.)

Our correspondent at Naples, in his letter which we published on Friday, gave some facts respecting the province of Salerno, which exhibit vividly the system of the Neapolitan Government, and yet he assures us the description is faint and not to be compared with the reality. In this intendency, which is only one of fifteen into which the peninsular part of the kingdom is divided, there are no fewer than 12,000 persons whose names are entered on the books of the police, and who for political reasons are under their special care. The first class of these *attendibili*, as they called, are under such strict surveillance that they may not leave their small commune without the written permission of the judge of the circumscription in which it is included. And even the permit of this magistrate gives them but a slightly enlarged range, the circumscription for which alone it is valid being itself narrow. "It may be," says our correspondent, "that a near and dear friend is ill and is dying; it is of no consequence, the regulation is rigid, and it has often happened that a son has been thus unable to close a father's eyes." Hundreds of other *attendibili* of this class have been wrenched from their homes, and set down at a distance, in places where they have no connexions, and without knowing the probable length of their compulsory residence, which often lasts many years. Such persons, cut off from all hope of making a position in life, pass their lives in suspense, nothing in their existence being certain but the obligation to attend at the police-office every morning and every night, and there inscribe their names in the roll reserved for those of persons in the same pitiable condition as themselves. Campagna, Amalfi, Sarno, Sala, Vallo, and other towns contain severally ten or twenty of these *internés*, who have not committed any act for which they can be imprisoned, but are visited with social ruin because they are so unfortunate as to excite the suspicion of the Government, or incur the hostility of the police.

Of the other *attendibili*, those of the second and third classes, none are allowed to go even a short distance from home without the leave of the magistrate expressed in writing, leave which may be refused for any or no reason. The merchant whom the caprice or suspicion of the authorities happens to place in this category, must contract his business and confine his enterprise within the radius of his own circumscription; for no matter how urgent his affairs he is not free to follow them beyond the distance of a mile or two from his own permitted dwelling. Once enregistered among the *attendibili* he is, in a measure, an outlaw, existing only on sufferance, a man whom everybody may insult or injure with impunity. The case of the advocate Tajani with whose courageous eloquence the British public became acquainted through the reports of the recent trials at Salerno, arising out of the affair of the Cagliari, is an instance of what is happening every day in Naples and Sicily. Tajani was one of the *attendibili*, resident at Vietri. His wife, debilitated and declining before his eyes, believed that if she could breathe the air of Salerno, she should recover. But no prayers or entreaties could induce the authorities to permit him to take her thither. She died, and the advocate, whose career the Government had destroyed together with his liberty, saw his home made desolate. Such is the wanton brutality of the Government, as administered in the province of Salerno. Our correspondent assures us that it is not Salerno that gives the greatest anxiety to the Government, but that similar regulations are adopted in every other province of the monarchy. If Salerno alone has 12,000 *attendibili*, a number which must bear a large proportion to that of the entire adult population of the intendency, we may judge how immense must be the number of victims in the whole monarchy.

There is not the faintest prospect that the wicked tyranny which preys upon the virtue and public spirit of nine millions of people is abating in rigour or approaching an end. On the contrary, many circumstances combine to show that the system by which the King of Naples has governed for the last nine years is becoming consolidated.

#### FEARFUL ADVENTURE IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE.

The hero of the exploit thus reported in the *Louisville (U.S.) Journal* of September 11, is William C. Prentice, the son of George D. Prentice:—

At the supposed end of what has always been considered the longest avenue of the Mammoth Cave, nine miles from its entrance, there is a pit, dark and deep and terrible, known as the Maelstrom. Tens of thousands have gazed into it with awe whilst Bengal-lights

were thrown down it to make its fearful depths visible, but none ever had the daring to explore it. The celebrated Guy Stephen, who was deemed insensible to fear, was offered 600 dollars by the proprietors of the cave if he would descend to the bottom of it, but he shrank from the peril. A few years ago a Tennessee professor, a learned and bold man, resolved to do what no one before him had dared to do, and, making his arrangements with great care and precaution, he had himself lowered down by a strong rope a hundred feet, but, at that point, his courage failed him, and he called aloud to be drawn out. No human power could ever have induced him to repeat the appalling experiment.

A couple of weeks ago, however, a young gentleman of Louisville, whose nerves never trembled at mortal peril, being at the Mammoth Cave with Professor Wright, of our city, and others, determined, no matter what the dangers and difficulties might be, to explore the depths of the Maelstrom. Mr. Proctor, the enterprising proprietor of the cave, sent to Nashville and procured a long rope of great strength, expressly for the purpose. The ropes and some necessary timbers were borne by the guides and others to the point of proposed exploration. The arrangements being soon completed, the rope, with a heavy fragment of rock affixed to it, was let down and swung to and fro to dislodge any loose rocks that would be likely to fall at the touch. Several were thus dislodged, and the long-continued reverberations, rising up like distant thunder from below, proclaimed the depth of the horrid chasm. Then the young hero of the occasion, with several hats drawn over his head to protect it as far as possible against any masses falling from above, and with a light in his hand and a rope fastened around his body, took his place over the awful pit and directed the half-drawn men who held the end of the rope, to let him down into the Cimmerian gloom.

We have heard, from his own lips, an account of his descent. Occasionally masses of earth and rock went whizzing past, but none struck him. Thirty or forty feet from the top, he saw a ledge, from which, as he judged by appearances, two or three avenues led off in different directions. About a hundred feet from the top, a cataract from the side of the pit went rushing down the abyss, and, as he descended by the side of the falling water and in the midst of the spray, he felt some apprehension that his light would be extinguished, but his care prevented this. He was landed at the bottom of the pit, 190 feet from the top. He found it almost perfectly circular, about 18 feet in diameter, with a small opening at one point, leading to a fine chamber of no great extent. He found on the floor beautiful specimens of black silex of immense size, vastly larger than were ever discovered in any other part of the Mammoth Cave, and also a multitude of exquisite formations, as pure and white as virgin snow. Making himself heard, with great effort, by his friends, he at length asked them to pull him partly up, intending to stop on the way and explore a cave that he had observed opening, about forty feet above the bottom of the pit. Reaching the mouth of that cave, he swung himself with much exertion into it, and, holding the end of the rope in his hand, he incautiously let it go, and it swung out apparently beyond his reach. The situation was a fearful one, and his friends above could do nothing for him. Soon, however, he made a hook of the end of his lamp, and, by extending himself as far over the verge as possible without falling, he succeeded in securing the end of the rope. Fastening it to a rock, he followed the avenue 150 or 200 yards to a point where he found it blocked by an impassable avalanche of rock and earth. Returning to the mouth of this avenue, he beheld an almost exactly similar mouth of another on the opposite side of the pit; but, not being able to swing himself into it, he re-fastened the rope around his body, suspended himself again over the abyss, and shouted to his friends to raise him to the top. The pull was an exceedingly severe one, and the rope being ill adjusted round his body, gave him the most excruciating pain. But soon his pain was forgotten in a new and dreadful peril. When he was ninety feet from the mouth of the pit and 100 from the bottom, swaying and swinging in mid-air, he heard rapid and excited words of horror and alarm above, and soon learned that the rope by which he was upheld had taken fire from the friction of the timber over which it passed. Several moments of awful suspense to those above, and still more awful to him below, ensued. To them and him a fatal and instant catastrophe seemed inevitable. But the fire was extinguished with a bottle of water belonging to himself, and then the party above, though almost exhausted by their labours, succeeded in drawing him to the top. He was as calm and self-possessed as upon his entrance into the pit, but all of his companions, overcome by fatigue, sank down upon the ground, and his friend, Professor Wright, from over-exertion and excitement, fainted and remained for a time insensible.

The young adventurer left his name carved in the depths of the Maelstrom—the name of the first and only person that ever gazed upon its mysteries.

#### THE LOSS OF THE "AUSTRIA."

By the arrival of the *Persia* the worst forebodings in regard to the steamer *Austria* are confirmed.

A telegram, dated Halifax, September 27, says:—The bark *Lotus*, from Liverpool, arrived in Halifax harbour on Sunday afternoon, with twelve of the sixty-seven surviving passengers of the steamship *Austria*, burnt at sea September 13, in latitude 45° 01', longitude 41° 30'. These twelve passengers were transferred to the *Lotus* from the French bark *Maurice*, which fell in with the burning vessel, and succeeded in rescuing sixty-seven passengers.

It seems that at a little after two o'clock on the 13th, dense volumes of smoke burst from the after entrance of the steerage. The ship was instantly put at half speed, at which she continued until the magazine exploded. The engineers, it is inferred, were instantly suffocated. Fire was next seen breaking through the lights amidships, and it travelled aft with fearful rapidity.

The fire is known to have arisen from very culpable negligence of some of the crew. The captain and surgeon considered it expedient to fumigate the



steering with burning tar. The operation was to be performed by the boatswain, under the superintendence of the fourth officer. The boatswain heated the end of a chain to dip into tar to produce smoke. The end became too hot to hold, and he let it drop upon the deck, to which it set fire. The tar upset, and immediately all about was in flames. A feeble attempt was made to extinguish it, but without effect. There was nothing at hand to meet such an emergency.

Two of the rescued passengers had furnished narratives of the calamity, and the same had been telegraphed to the New York press. They are quite lengthy, and we extract the points of most interest.

Mr. Brew says, that perceiving the ship had got her head to the wind, and that the flames came over the quarter deck, he tried to reach the wheel house, but was prevented by the crowd around it; he was, however, informed that the helmsman had deserted his post, so that the vessel being left to herself headed to the wind of her own accord. The scene on the quarter-deck was indescribable, and truly heart-rending. Some were wholly paralysed by fear, others madly cried to be saved, while but few were calm and collected. The flames pressed so closely upon them that many jumped into the sea; relatives clasped in each other's arms, leaped over, and met a watery grave. Two girls, supposed to be sisters, jumped over, and sank, kissing each other. A missionary and his wife leaped into the sea together, and the stewardess and assistant steward, arm in arm, followed. One Hungarian gentleman, with seven fine children, four of them girls, made his wife jump in, then blessed his six eldest children, made them jump in, one after the other, and then followed them with an infant in his own arms.

Mr. Brew gives the following account of his own escape:—

I, about this time, was standing outside the bulwarks, holding on by the davits, leaning out to avoid the flames, which were leaping toward me. I saw a swamped boat under me, spinning by a rope still attached to the ship. As the oars were tied in her I thought if I could get to her I would be enabled to save myself and some others. I let myself down by a rope, passing over a man who was clinging to it, but who refused to come with me. I took out a penknife to cut the tackle, the large blade broke, and I then severed it with the small blade. The ship passed ahead. As the screw approached I found the boat drawn toward it. I tried to keep the boat off, but the screw caught and capsized her over me. I dived away from the ship and came to the surface near a boat which was keel upward; I got on her, and by pressing on one side, with the assistance of a wave she righted, but was still swamped. The oars had been knocked out by the screw. The only thing I could find in her to paddle with was some laths nailed together as a sheathing for the sides. When I looked around the ship was a quarter of a mile away from me. I could see the ladies and gentlemen jumping of the poop into the water in twos and threes, some of the ladies in flames. Several hesitated to leap from the burning ship until the last moment, as the height was twenty-two feet, and were only at length compelled to throw themselves off to avoid a more painful death. In half an hour not a soul was to be seen on the poop. I pulled after the ship and picked up a German who was swimming strongly; I got him beside me on the boat and we paddled after the ship with the laths; I now saw a vessel under sail approaching: she reached the steamer at about five p.m.; we continued pulling towards them, and about half-past seven o'clock, after being five hours in the water, got within hail of the sailing vessel which put off a boat and took us on board. She proved to be the French bark *Maurice*, Captain Ernest Renaud, of Nantes, bound from Newfoundland for the Isle of Bourbon, with fish. She had up to that time rescued forty passengers of the burning steamer, chiefly taken off the bowsprit, though a few were picked up floating around. At about eight o'clock one of the metallic boats came up, with about twenty-three persons, including the first and third officers; afterward three or four men were picked up, floating on a piece of the broken boat. The second officer was taken up, having been swimming, with nothing to float him, for six hours. The second and third officers were severely burned; one male passenger was burned frightfully, and some other male passengers slightly. There were but six women saved, three of whom were burned, one in a shocking manner. Captain Renaud acted with the utmost kindness. He gave clothes as far as he could furnish them to the suffering passengers, and acted as nurse, doctor, and surgeon to the burned people, dressing the wounds of the females with a delicacy and tenderness that evinced a benevolent and amiable disposition. I did not see an officer of the ship during the fire, and am certain there was not one of them, or crew on the poop, except a man at the wheel for a short time. I understood that when the Captain heard of the fire he rushed on deck without a cap, and when he saw the flames, exclaimed, "We are lost." He tried to get out a boat, which, when let down, was swamped, and he, whether accidentally or not I do not know, fell into the sea, and was soon left far behind. The fourth officer was in this boat. He cut her loose from the davits; she was carried under the screw and smashed, and several in her drowned; three or four men escaped on a fragment and were picked up by the *Maurice* as before stated. About the same time one metallic life-boat was let down from the port bow and swamped, but got cleared away with about thirty-three persons in her, including the first and third officers and several women. The men in this boat capsized her two or three times, in trying to clear her of water. Ten persons were thus drowned, including some women. They afterwards baled her out with life-preservers cut in two, and pulled to the *Maurice*, having picked up two or three passengers before reaching the bark. Altogether there were sixty-seven souls taken into the *Maurice* during the night. A Norwegian bark came up with the steamer the next morning, and a boat was observed going round the burning ship. They may have picked up a few persons, but only a few. The *Maurice* had no communication with the Norwegian. At about seven o'clock the *Maurice* sailed to Faya to deposit the rescued passengers. At about two o'clock the same afternoon she fell in with the

barque *Lotus*, Captain Trefy, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, from Liverpool for Halifax. As I was anxious to get on British territory, Captain Trefy kindly gave me passage. He was also anxious to take all the American citizens, but there was such a rush of foreigners into the boats that only one load of eleven could be got off, and even several of these were foreigners.

The *New York Tribune* says the *Austria* had a large and valuable cargo, the insurance on which will fall the heaviest on this side, Wall-street being liable to a very small amount of it.

It appends a list of Atlantic Ocean steamers lost:—*President*, never heard of; *Columbia*, all hands saved; *Humboldt*, all hands saved; *City of Glasgow*, never heard of; *City of Philadelphia*, all hands saved; *Franklin*, all hands saved; *Arctic*, 322 lost, 87 saved; *Pacific*, never heard of; *Lyonnais*, 144 lost, 16 saved; *Tempest*, never heard of; *San Francisco*, 240 lost, 460 saved; *Central America*, 422 lost, 170 saved; *Austria*, 530 lost, 67 saved. It will be seen by this list that the loss of life in the *Austria* has been greater than in any of the other steamers lost in the Atlantic Ocean.

### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court is still at Balmoral. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the junior branches of the Royal Family, are in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The Princess Royal has sent the following letter to the Mayor of Gravesend in acknowledgment of the receipt of a drawing of the scene of her departure at Gravesend:—

Schloss Babelsberg, near Potsdam,  
Sept. 30, 1858.

Sir,—I am commanded to inform you that her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, has had the great pleasure of receiving from the hands of the Queen the tasteful souvenir, commemorating one of the most gratifying amongst the many demonstrations of sympathy which it was the happiness of her Royal Highness to receive on the occasion of her departure from England. The charming sight witnessed at Gravesend will, by its own merit, ever live in her Royal Highness's most grateful recollection. But the Princess derives particular satisfaction from the possession of so elegant a record of the names of the young ladies who took an active part in a scene, the beauty of which her Royal Highness only has to regret not having been able at the moment of parting from her native country to enjoy as fully as she felt it, and as she would have enjoyed it under other circumstances.

I am directed to request you to convey to all those who have united to present so acceptable an offering the warmest and most heartfelt thanks of her Royal Highness.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
ERNEST DE STOCKMAR,  
Private Sec. to H.R.H.

The Mayor of Gravesend.

The Earl of Derby has completely recovered from his late severe attack.

The rumoured visit of Mr. Secretary Walpole to Ireland has taken place. The guest of Mr. Davison, of Belfast, he went with a distinguished company to that town on Monday, and inspected its colleges and other institutions, and was, say the local newspapers, greatly pleased with what he saw.

It is stated that after the 9th of November next, the Prince of Wales's 17th birthday, Mr. F. W. Gibbs, C.B., will retire from the office of tutor to his Royal Highness, which he has held since February 1852, and that Colonel the Hon. Robert Bruce will be appointed Governor to his Royal Highness. The Rev. C. Tarver will act as Chaplain and Director of the Prince's studies. The future Equerries to his Royal Highness will probably be appointed at the same time. They will be Major Lindsay, Scots Fusilier Guards; Major Teesdale, C.B., Royal Artillery; and Captain G. Grey, Rifle Brigade; and, as Extra Equerry, Lord Valletort.

### Miscellaneous News.

Daily prayer-meetings and other special services are being held in several towns in Scotland.

The Court of Common Council, on Thursday, presented the freedom of the City, together with swords of the value of 100 guineas, to Lord Clyde and to Sir James Outram for their distinguished services.

Mr. J. B. Gough is suffering from an attack of illness caught at Orkney, and has been advised to proceed to Edinburgh, and put himself under medical treatment.

PENNY BANKS.—The Southampton penny bank opened on Monday night with 560 depositors, amounting in the aggregate to 26l. 0s. 6d. The bank opened at half-past six and closed at half-past eight.

At a large meeting of the Middlesex bench of magistrates on Friday, a licence for music and dancing was granted to Robert Richard Bignell, the proprietor of the notorious casino, at the Argyll Rooms, Windmill-street, Haymarket. The license, refused last year, was granted on a division by 25 to 14.

FAILURE OF THE NORTH-EAST COAST HERRING FISHERY.—Never within the memory of the oldest fisherman on the coast of Durham has there been so unproductive a fishery as that which has just terminated, and which, unfortunately, is attended with serious pecuniary embarrassment to those engaged in it.

NEW TREATMENT OF CROUP.—This affection, so dangerous to children, at length bids fair to be completely mastered by the progress of modern science. We mentioned a few days ago Dr. Loiseau's bold and ingenious method of introducing caustic

solutions into the windpipe; we have now to register another process recently communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Bouchut. The Doctor perforates the windpipe, and by artificial means restores the power of breathing until all danger has gone.

RAJAH BROOKE AGAIN.—The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on Monday had under consideration the proposal of Sir James Brooke to the British Government respecting Sarawak. Unlike the Edinburgh Chamber, which unhesitatingly decided against supporting the request of the modern buccaneer, the Birmingham body rather evaded the question by agreeing to memorialise Parliament to inquire into the "advantages" of this country taking possession of Sarawak. Some of the speakers, including Mr. P. Muntz and Mr. Joseph Sturge, plainly intimated their opinion that Sir James was nothing but a pirate.

THE CIVIL LIST.—The allowance charged upon the Consolidated Fund, under the title of the Civil List, is apportioned to the Queen for the support of her household and the dignity of her crown. This was fixed by statute 1st Victoria, cap. 11, at 385,000l., to be paid annually, and appropriated as follows: Her Majesty's privy purse, 60,000l.; salaries of her Majesty's household and retired allowances, 131,000l.; expenses of the household, 172,500l.; Royal bounty and special services, 13,200l.; pensions, 1,200l.; and miscellaneous, 8,040l. There is also the annual grant to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.—"How we are Governed," by Albany Fonblanque.

The case of the Deal boatmen has lately attracted much sympathy; several gentlemen have been among them, and, struck by their destitution, are putting their case before the public. "At the present time," says Mr. Henry Kingscote, writing to the *Times*, "lounging on the Deal beach, between Kingsdown and Sandown, there are nearly 800 adults who have little other occupation than in looking out for vessels in danger, or cast upon the Goodwin Sands. Obviously the number is wholly disproportioned to the need." His remedy is to separate the old from the young, aiding the latter to emigrate from a place where they cannot find employment, and furnishing a benefit society for the former. To effect this he invites the subscriptions of the public.

THE BEGGAR'S LEGACY.—Near the turnpike-gate on the Kent-road, for many years stood a lame beggar. A gentleman in the Bank of England noticed the mendicant for some time, and was much pleased with his mild demeanour and address. He had long been in the habit of giving him a penny every morning at nine o'clock, when on his way to the city. This apparently distressed object became very infirm, and no longer took his usual stand. The philanthropist visited him at his obscure dwelling, and sent him medicine and nourishment. He died, first making his will, and bequeathing all he possessed to his protector. Conceive the astonishment of the gentleman when he found that the subject of his bounty had transferred to him the sum of 1,500l.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.—The weekly return issued by authority of the Registrar-General shows that the deaths in London, which had been in the previous week 1,021, declined in the week ending Saturday, October 9th, to 998. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1,073; but as the deaths returned for last week occurred in an increased population, the average, with a view to comparison, should be raised in proportion to the increase, a correction which will make it 1,180. When the deaths from cholera in epidemic seasons are eliminated from the calculation, the comparison will show that the deaths in the present return are less by about a hundred than would have resulted from the average rate of mortality at the beginning of October.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN IRELAND.—The *Freeman's Journal* has the following:—The forthcoming publication on the education question in Ireland, announced in our recent numbers, is likely to cause no ordinary sensation. It aims at settling the long-vexed but most important question of education by means of state funds. We understand that the work will embrace a complete analysis of principles, working, and results of the system of national education, especially in its relation to the interests of Catholics. The general question of State education in Ireland, from reformatory and workhouse schools up to the universities, will be considered, and a scheme submitted by which it is hoped all these may be harmonised as one whole, and the freedom of action of the several religious denominations secured.

THE VIADUCT AT SALTASH.—About eight years ago all England was talking of and Europe wondering at the importance and magnitude of that great engineering work, the Britannia-bridge. The viaduct at Saltash will be much larger. The briefest general way of describing it is to say that it consists of 19 spans or arches, 17 of which are wider than the widest arches of Westminster-bridge, and two, resting on a single cast-iron pier of four columns in the centre of the river, span the whole stream at one gigantic leap of 910 feet, or a longer distance than the breadth of the Thames at Westminster. The total length of the structure from end to end is 2,240 feet—very nearly half a mile—and 300 feet longer than the entire stretch of the Britannia-bridge. The greatest width is only 30 feet at basement, its greatest height from foundation to summit no less than 260 feet, or 50 feet higher than the summit of the Monument.

A striking instance of defeated intentions is reported. Nearly ten years ago a gentleman named Hartley died, and bequeathed, by will, upwards of



100,000*l.* to the corporation of Southampton, to be expended in measures to promote the intellectual improvement of the inhabitants of that town. The will was disputed by distant and dubious relatives of the testator, and litigation has been going on up to the present time in the Court of Chancery. It has ended in a compromise, at the recommendation of the counsel engaged on both sides, and the litigants have withdrawn their claims for 22,500*l.*, thus leaving about 78,000*l.*, for the corporation; out of that sum, however, the law costs have to be deducted, amounting to nearly 35,000*l.*, and the legacy duty amounting to nearly 4,500*l.*, so that all that remains to carry out the dying wish of the testator is 39,780*l.* Much indignation is felt in Southampton that after the reform of the Court of Chancery litigation can last so long there, and its expenses be so enormous. The cost of taxing, that is reducing the law charges, was nearly 1,000*l.*

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—Dr. Letheby reports that the sanitary condition of the city of London during the summer quarter has been unusually good, for the mortality table and the returns of sickness are greatly below the average. In the course of the 13 weeks that ended on the 25th of September there were but 601 deaths in the city, though in the corresponding period of last year there were 672, and the average number for the last nine years is 776. The total number of deaths is therefore 175, or about 23 per cent. below the average; in fact, it has fallen from an annual proportion of 23.9 per 1,000 of the inhabitants to 18.5. This reduction of the death-rate has been very general throughout all the districts and sub-districts of the city, for in the eastern division of it the number has been reduced from 27 per 1,000 to 21.4; in the western, from 28.5 to 19.8; and in the central, from 19.1 to 15.5. A similar reduction has likewise been observed in every part of the metropolis, and it is no doubt due to the influence of active sanitary measures and a peculiarly dry and temperate season.

**THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.**—The *Scotsman* says:—"The gigantic calamity of the Western Bank is disclosed, by a document we have the pain of publishing this morning, to be even more frightful in magnitude than the worst fears had anticipated. The liquidators have been compelled to make on the unfortunate shareholders a second call of no less than 100*l.* a-share, payable in one sum within four weeks from this date. This makes, with the former call of 25*l.*, a payment of 125*l.* on each 50*l.* share—in other words, a total loss of 175*l.* per share. If all the shareholders had been found and were expected to be found able to pay the calls, this sum would represent a loss of three and a-half times the entire capital of the bank; but of course a large number of the shareholders were and are unable to meet the demands. The estimated deficiency remaining to be provided for after exhaustion of the first call, producing about 500,000*l.*, is not much short of 1,000,000*l.*, making 1,500,000*l.* raised and to be raised by calls, in addition to the 1,500,000*l.* of capital lost—that is to say, a total loss, so far as at present ascertained and estimated, of 3,000,000*l.*, or twice the capital. The loss on four Glasgow accounts alone is above 833,000*l.*! The produce of the former call of 25*l.*, and the estimated produce of the new call of 100*l.*, supply a clear indication of the amount of ability or solvency among the shareholders. If all the shareholders had been able to pay, the call of 25*l.* would have produced 750,000*l.*—it has produced only 500,000*l.*; showing inability in one-third of the shareholders measured by value. Again, if all the shareholders were now solvent, the new call of 100*l.* would produce 3,000,000*l.*, or if even those shareholders who were able to meet the first call were able to meet the second, it would produce 2,000,000*l.*—it is calculated to produce less than 1,000,000*l.*; showing that of the whole shareholders two-thirds, measured by value, are insolvent, and that of those who were left solvent by the first call, one-half, in value, are estimated to be unable to meet the new call. Of course, the decrease in the proportion able to pay brings the burden with increased severity upon the remainder of the shareholders, and the cases of hardship to individuals, even not of the class that will be ruined, are painful to hear of. To one shareholder, a respected Highland proprietor, the new call amounts to a demand for 36,000*l.*, and two other country gentlemen are liable in about 27,000*l.* each. Great excitement arose in Glasgow when the state of affairs transpired, even those most concerned and best informed not having, up almost to the last hour, anticipated the necessity for so large a call; and there is not a district in Scotland where the announcement will not bring to some families the tidings of disaster or ruin."

### Accidents and Offences.

**FRANCES JOHNSTON.**—Upwards of 200*l.* has been sent to the Lord Mayor for assistance to Frances Johnston and her sister.

The *Diana*, of Hartlepool, from Marseilles, has been wrecked near Gibraltar. Crew and master saved; the latter came home by the *Salsette*.

**COLLISION ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.**—A serious collision took place at the Six-mile Bottom station on the Cambridge and Newmarket Railway on Saturday night. Two officers of the company were killed.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN SOHO-SQUARE.**—On Sunday afternoon a young man named Thomas Bowden, in the employ of Messrs. Edwards and Co., silk mercers, Soho-square, made a most desperate attempt at suicide, by throwing himself from an attic window into the area below, a distance of 150 feet. He was removed to Middlesex Hospital,

where it was found that both legs were broken, and a severe wound had been inflicted at the right side of the chin, extending across the throat.

**THE MURDER AND SUICIDE NEAR PRESTON.**—An inquest upon the bodies of Mary Hannah Wainman, who was shot by her lover at Forton, near Garstang, on Wednesday afternoon, and Robert Bond, the murderer, who immediately after the perpetration of the dreadful deed committed suicide, was held by Mr. L. Holden, coroner of Lancaster, on Thursday afternoon. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

**DETERMINED SUICIDE IN THE CITY.**—On Saturday morning, at half-past six o'clock, a most determined suicide was committed by Maria Drew, aged twenty-eight years, residing in Giltspur-street, Smithfield. It appears that the deceased, who was in the employment of Mr. Jefferys, dentist, in the before-mentioned locality, had formed an attachment to a young man holding a situation in a mercantile house in the City. During the past week the deceased had been in a low and desponding state of mind, through her intended having discarded her for the sake of another, leaving her *enceinte*; and on her sister going downstairs she found the poor girl in the water-butt, with her heels uppermost. An alarm was instantly raised, when police-constable Kett, No. 291, was immediately on the spot, and took the deceased out in her night clothes. A medical man was called and promptly attended; he used every means to restore animation, but without effect.

### Literature.

**A Month in Yorkshire.** By WALTER WHITE, Author of "A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End," &c. Second Edition. London: Chapman and Hall.

The readers of "A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End," however much they may have been interested in its author's later wanderings through Tyrol, or in Saxony and Bohemia, will, we are confident, be glad to meet Mr. White again on English ground. And what part of our England could be better chosen for a pedestrian tour than Yorkshire? Is it not the biggest of all our counties? and more, the most varied and interesting, too? There are people enough, "visitors," as they are called, who know York, Scarborough, and Harrogate, with places immediately adjoining, and who think they know Yorkshire. But how few have ever thought that they might make a month of summer holiday in Yorkshire, not only without resorting to these well-known localities, but all the more delightfully for omitting them? Yet Mr. White shows plainly enough that such a holiday is possible; and that there are scenes, things, and manners in Yorkshire, which are as novel and striking as what most travellers seek and see on the Continent, and, for an Englishman, vastly more worth being intimately known. We fully expect that, from among the readers of this book, there will be a good round number who, next year, will shoulder the knapsack, and, under Mr. White's guidance, make acquaintance with Yorkshire's glorious dales, tread its wild awful moors, climb its lofty hills, and enjoy their quite mountain prospects, and, perhaps follow its diversified sea coast, from the Humber to the Tees. Indeed, it may well be supposed that some have already been off for such a tour this present autumn; for the first edition of this book was exhausted in rather more than a month, we believe,—a thing hardly likely, had it not taken hold of another than the stay-at-home public. We should ourselves have noticed the book earlier, if it had it not been that the bracing airs blowing through it, the murmur of rapid streams and roar of falling water heard through it, and the greenness of the dale and majesty of the mountain and beauty of the sea gleaming through it, made us hate our work and our books, hastened our steps from the smoky town, drew us to the country, encouraged us to bear the knapsack, and every day to tread new ground and look on new scenes; and so we cast aside and tried to forget all our reviewing—even of the work which had influenced us so powerfully, and delighted us so deeply.

Certainly this is Mr. White's best book. While nothing from his pen is wanting in the marks of acute observation, of strong sense, of good culture, and of capability of writing genuine English without weakness and without affectation, there are higher qualities here than he has displayed before. He is more human,—shows a livelier and more genial sympathy with the varieties of character and phases of life he has been moving amongst;—he is more suggestive—giving us glimpses of manners and social conditions, some of them strange, and all of them significant, which, though retaining much of the ancient past, are rapidly undergoing modification, and will soon be lost;—and he is more interesting, and more poetical, both in the picture-like character of his descriptions of scenery, and in the personal feeling and thought breaking through the narrative, giving it relief and variety, and, at the same time, a unity and a meaning that do not always belong to a traveller's repetition of "I went" and "I saw."

We shall not try to lead our readers in Mr. White's footsteps; nor shall we make a selection of what we think the choice descriptions and racy anecdotes of his volume. Neither of these would be a difficult task; for we have read the book through nearly twice over, and ourselves know well a considerable part of the route of the author and its scenery. So far as we can speak from our own sight and enjoyment, we have entirely to praise, as we heartily admire, the accuracy of Mr. White's observation, his appreciation of distinguishing features of landscape, the value of the historical and poetical associations he so intelligently supplies, and the truth and effectiveness of his descriptions. We mean to prove him on other ground than that we already know; and as we shall be guided by him in long walks and nightly sojourns, we may be depended on for pronouncing hereafter severely against him, if in anything he disappoints or deceives us.

But we must, within brief limits, let Mr. White's powers have some illustration. Here is a coast scene, near the lighthouse at Spurn Head:—

"Yonder rises the lighthouse surprisingly far, as it seems, to seaward, at times half hidden by a thin, creeping haze. And from Spurn to Sunk Island this whole northern shore is of the same brown, monotonous aspect. A desert, where the only living things are a few sea-birds, wheeling and darting rapidly, their white wings flashing by contrast with the sad-coloured shore."

"I walked along the top of the bank to Kilnsea, deceived continually in my estimate of distance by the long dead level. Here and there a drain pierces the bank, and reappears on the outer side as a raised sewer, with its outlet beyond high-water mark; and these constructions, as well as the waifs and strays—old baskets and dead seagulls—cheat the eye strangely as to their magnitude when first seen. At times, after a lashing storm has swept off a few acres of the mud, the soil beneath is found to be a mixture of peat and gravel, in which animal and vegetable remains and curious antiquities are imbedded. Now and then the relics are washed out, and show by their character that they once belonged to Burstall Priory, a religious house despoiled by the sea before King Harry began his Reformation. Burstall Garth, one of the pastures traversed by the bank, preserves its name: the building itself has utterly disappeared."

"Suddenly a gap occurs in the bank, showing where the unruly tide has broken through. For some reason the mischief was not repaired, but a new bank was constructed of chalk and big pebbles about a stone's throw to the rear. A green, slimy pool still lies in the hollow between the two."

"The entertainment at the Crown and Anchor at Kilnsea by no means equals the expectations of a stranger who reads the host's aristocratic name—Metforth Tennyson—over the door. I found the bread poor; the cheese poorer; the beer poorest, yet was content therewith, knowing that vicissitude is good for a man. The place itself has a special interest, telling, so to speak, its own history—a history of desolation. The wife, pointing to the road passing between the house and the beach, told me she remembered Kilnsea Church standing at the seaward end of the village, with as broad a road between it and the edge of the cliff. But year by year, as from time immemorial the sea advanced, the road, fields, pastures, and cottages were undermined and melted away. Still the church stood, and though it trembled as the roaring waves smote the cliff beneath, and the wind howled around its unsheltered walls, service was held within it up to 1823. In that year it began to yield, the walls cracked, the floor sank, the windows broke; sea-birds flew in and out, shrieking in the storm, until, in 1826, one-half of the edifice tumbled into the sea, and the other half followed in 1831. The chief portion of the village stands on and near the cliff, but as the waste appears to be greater there than elsewhere, houses are abandoned year by year. In 1847 the Blue Bell Inn was 534 yards from the shore; of this quantity forty-three yards were lost in the next six years. Kilnsea exists, therefore, only as a diminished and diminishing parish, and in the few scattered cottages near the bank of the Humber. The old font was carried away from the church to Skeffling, where it is preserved in the garden of the parsonage."

"Her reminiscences ended, the good woman talked of the rough walking that lay before me. It was a wild place out there, not often visited by strangers; but sometimes 'wagon loads o' coontra folk can' to see t' lighthouse.' At one time, as I have heard, a stage-coach used to do the journey for the gratification of the curious."

"A short distance beyond the Crown and Anchor stands a small lone cottage built of sea-cobbles, with a sandy garden and potato-plot in front, and a sandy field in which a thin, stunted crop of rye was making believe to grow. Once past this cottage, and all is a wild waste of sand, covered here and there with reedy grass, among which you now and then see a dusty pink convolvulus, struggling, as it were, to keep alive a speck of beauty amid the barrenness. Here, as old chronicles tell, the King once had 'coningers,' or rabbit warrens, and rabbits still burrow in the hillocks. Presently, there is the wide open sea on your left, and you can mark the waves rushing up on either side, hissing and thundering against the low bank that keeps them apart."

"A broad long sand in the shape of a spoon," is the description given of Spurn in a petition presented to Parliament nearly 200 years ago; and, if we suppose the spoon turned upside down, it still answers. It narrows and sinks as it projects from the main shore for about two miles, and this part being the weakest and most easily shifted by the rapid currents, is strengthened every few yards by rows of stakes driven deeply in, and hurdle work. You see the effect in the smooth drifts accumulated in the spaces between the barriers, which only require to be planted with grass to become fixed. As it is, the walking is laborious: you sink ankle-deep and slide back at every step, unless you accept the alternative of walking within the wash of the advancing wave. For a long while the lighthouse appears to be as far off as ever."

We want a scene of inland beauty or grandeur; and as we cannot find room for our author's account of High Force and Caldron Snout, of the



Ingleborough caves he so intensely admired, of Bolton or Richmond Castles, or of Malham Cove and Gordale Scar, we must content ourselves with entering Weathercote Cave with him:—

"For more than an hour did the rain-storm sweep across the hills, holding me prisoner. At length faint gleams of sunshine broke through; I started afresh, and three miles farther was treading on classic ground—Chapel-le-Dale. Turn in at the second gate on the right beyond the public-house, and you will soon have speech with Mr. Metcalfe, who keeps the key of Weathercote Cave. Standing on a sheltered valley slope, with a flower-garden in front and trees around, his house presents a favourable specimen of a yeoman's residence. No lack of comfort here, I thought, on seeing the plentiful store of oaten bread on the racks in the kitchen. Nor is there any lack of attention to the visitor's wishes on the part of Mr. Metcalfe. He unlocks a door, and leads the way down a steep, rude flight of steps into a rocky chasm, from which ascends the noise of falling water. A singularly striking scene awaits you. The rocks are thickly covered in places with ferns and mosses, and are broken up by crevices into a diversity of forms, rugged as chaos. A few feet down, and you see a beautiful crystalline spring in a cleft on the right, and the water turning the moss to stone as it trickles down. A few feet lower and you pass under a natural bridge formed by huge fallen blocks. The stair gets rougher, twisting among the big, damp lumps of limestone, when suddenly your guide points to the fall at the farther extremity of the chasm. The rocks are black, the place is gloomy, imparting thereby a surprising effect to the white rushing column of water. A beck running down the hill finds its way into a crevice in the cliffs, from which it leaps in one great fall of more than eighty feet, roaring loudly. Look up: the chasm is so narrow that the trees and bushes overhang and meet overhead; and what with the subdued light, and mixture of crags and verdure, and the impressive aspect of the place altogether, you will be lost in admiration.

"To descend lower seems scarcely possible, but you do get down, scrambling over the big stones to the very bottom, into the swirling shower of spray. Here a deep recess, or chamber at one side, about eight feet in height, affords good standing ground, whence you may see that the water is swallowed up at once, and disappears in the heap of pebbles on which it falls. Conversation is difficult here, for the roar is overpowering. After I had stood some minutes in contemplation, Mr. Metcalfe told me that it was possible to get behind the fall and look through it, taking care to run quickly across the strong blast that meets you on starting from the recess. I buttoned my overcoat to my chin, and rushed into the cavity, and looked upwards. I was in a pit 120 feet deep, covered by a tumultuous curtain of water, but had to make a speedy retreat, so furiously was I enveloped by blinding spray. To make observations from that spot one should wear a suit of waterproof.

"Through the absence of sunshine I lost the sight of the rainbow which is seen for about two hours in the middle of the day from the front of the fall. It is a horizontal bow with the convex side towards the water, shifting its position higher or lower as you mount or descend.

"Although it might now be properly described as a pit, the chasm gives you the impression of a cave of which the roof has fallen in. If this be so, the fall was once entirely underground, roaring day and night in grim darkness. It may still be regarded as an underground fall, for the throat from which it leaps is more than thirty feet below the surface. In the cleft above this throat a thick heavy slab is fixed in a singular position, just caught, as it seems, by two of its corners, so that you fancy it ready to tumble at any moment with the current that shoots so swiftly beneath it. As you pause often to look back on the roaring stream, and up to the impending crags, you will heartily confirm Professor Sedgwick—who by the way is a Yorkshireman—in his opinion, that if Weathercote Cave be small, it is a very gem. Nor will you grudge the shilling fee for admission."

With what true poetical feeling the author enjoyed the grandeur and fairness of Nature, we learn from the following simple sonnet, "shaped in his brain" at Gordale Scar.

"A cloud of care had come across my mind;  
Ill-balanced hung the world: here pleasure all;  
There hopeless toil, and cruel pangs that fall  
On Poverty, to which but Death seemed kind.  
And so, with heart perplexed, I left behind  
The crowd of men, the towns with smoky pall,  
And sought the hills, and breathed the mountain wind.  
Hath God forgotten then the mean and small?  
I mused, and gazed o'er purple fells outroll'd;  
When, lo! beneath an old thatched roof a gleam  
That kindled soon with sunset's gorgeous gold:  
Broad panes, nor fretted oriel brighter beam.  
If glories thus on lattice rude unfold,  
Of life unlit by Heaven we may not deem."

As we cannot string together Mr. White's anecdotes of Yorkshire folk, and bits of conversation with people of all sorts—horse-dealers who don't believe in Nature,—miners who feel the value of "a bit of larnin,"—fishermen who are clean, well-clad, and reputable,—dalesmen who "don't want to chate nor to be chated, but, if it must be one or t'other, why thep, would'nt be chated,"—and savages who have concentrated all the northern roughness in their own brutality,—we must take one very general glance at the ordinary run of Yorkshire working people.

"While looking round on the party, I had little difficulty in discerning among them the three principal varieties of Yorkshiremen. There was the tall, broad-shouldered rustic, whose stalwart limbs, light gray or blue eyes, yellowish hair, and open features indicate the Saxon; there was the Scandinavian, less tall and big, with eyes, hair, and complexion dark, and an intention in the expression not perceptible in the Saxon face; and last, the Celt, short, swarthy, and Irish-looking. The first two appeared to me most numerous in the East and North Ridings, the last in the West.

"On the question of wages they were all content. Here and there a man got eighteen shillings a week; but the general rate was fifteen shillings, or 'nine shill'n's

a week and our meat' (diet), as one expressed it. Whatever folk might do in the south, Yorkshire lads didn't mean to work for nothing, or to put up with scanty food. 'We get beef and mutton to eat,' said lazy Mat, 'and plenty of it.'

"The road continues between fat fields and pastures, skirts a park bordered by noble trees or tall plantations, in which the breeze lingers to play with the branches. Here and there a few cottages, or a hamlet, clean indoors, and pretty out-of-doors, with gay little flower-gardens. Frequent thunder-showers fell, and I was glad to shelter from the heaviest under a roof. Always the same cleanliness and signs of thrift, and manifest pleasure in a brief talk with the stranger. And always the same report about wages, and plenty of work for men and boys; but a slowness to believe that sending a boy to school would be better than keeping him at work for five shillings a week. I got but few examples of reading, and those far from promising, and could not help remembering how different my experiences had been the year before in Bohemia."

Whenever Mr. White comes across industrial occupations or manufactures, he tells us what he knows and what he saw with great cleverness and intelligence. The best thing of the kind, is his account of Batley, the seat of that most characteristic of English manufactures—*shoddy*. We wish we could extract it. The scraps of opinion scattered up and down the book are also noticeable; and are generally the cropping-out of manly sense and sound feeling.

Mr. White finished-up his Yorkshire tour with a visit to the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition. He found, in the arrangements, that "it was a work of the north, not of the south," from "manifest want of attention to the fitness of things":—which was funny, as the general plan and the details were alike due to men "of the south," whom "the north" employed. But he closes with a few words on Art and its supposed mission, with which we also—from our very hearts commending his pleasant, amusing, and instructive book—shall conclude.

"To me it seems, that of late, we have had rather too much talk about art; by far too much flattery of the artist and artificer, whereby the one with genius and the one with handicraft feel themselves alike ill-used if they are not always before the eyes of the world held up to admiration. And so, instead of a heart working inspired by love, we have a hand working inspired by hopes of praise. The masons who carved those quaint carvings at Patrington worked out the thought, that was in them lovingly, because they had the thought, and not the mere ambitious shadow of a thought. And their work remains admirable for all time, for their hearts were engaged therein as well as heads and hands. But now education and division of labour are to do everything; that is, if flattery fail not; and in wood-engravings we have come to the pass that one man cuts the clouds, another the trees, another the buildings, and another the animal figures; while on steel plates the clouds are 'executed' by machinery. For my part, I would be willing to barter a good deal of modern art for the conscience and common honesty which it has helped to obscure.

"We are too apt to forget certain conclusions which ought to be remembered; and these are, according to Mr. Penrose, that, 'No Government, however imperial, can create true taste, or combine excellence with precipitation; that money is lavished in vain where good sense guides neither the design nor the execution; and that art with freedom, of which she is one manifestation, will not condescend to visit the land where she is not invited by the spontaneous instincts, and sustained by the unfettered efforts of the people.'

#### THE QUARTERLIES—OCTOBER.

The *National Review*, from the circumstance, we may presume, of having the same publisher that Mr. Carlyle has chosen to be the medium for the issue of his works to the public, is the only Quarterly which contains, or we daresay could have contained, a review of "Frederick the Great." The weeklies have not all been able to get through the thirteen hundred pages of this "History," and we should have respected them very much less than we do if they had. We have quite enough of "fast writing" upon political subjects—when the matter to write upon could very frequently be crammed into a "nut-shell." Fast enough writing too we have upon some books—but a fast review of Mr. Carlyle would be more than the loosest reader ought to tolerate. We are told, indeed, by the writer in the *National*, that there is danger of these volumes being read too quickly—that "the interest of the narrative, its rapid movements and vivid style, will hurry on the most thoughtful," and so this may well be. But Thomas Carlyle is a king of authors, towards whom a feeling of self-respect and regard to the decencies of the Court of Literature should compel honest and well-considered writing. Oh, for intelligent readers who would treat as it deserves the stuff and trash of the shallow, ignorant, and blundering matter that makes up two-thirds of our reviewing literature!

The *National* does not attempt any elaborate or critical review of Mr. Carlyle's book. After a few brief but just remarks on Mr. Carlyle's style and the subject that he has chosen, the writer passes on to a general description of the work—hoping, as he says, "to have another opportunity before very long of considering Mr. Carlyle's genius and influence as a man of letters." His style is vindicated from the common charge of affectation. "None of those who have discovered in any of Mr. Carlyle's writings the reverence for truth and reality which is at the bottom of them all,—who have noted the regard with which he treasures up the least bit of indisputable fact; much less who have been penetrated by him with anything of the wonder and

awe with which he himself stands face to face with this infinite and mysterious universe and its immutable laws,—can ever attribute the most fantastic and repulsive of his peculiarities to affectation." They are assigned by the writer simply to a too exclusive cultivation of the individual element and a too frequent forgetfulness of what one has in common with other men. Readers of Mr. Carlyle will appreciate the following brief remarks on what is considered to be the author's distinguishing characteristic as an historian:—

"There is one characteristic of Mr. Carlyle's which raises him above the level of all other contemporary historians, and which must, though in a sentence only, be commemorated here. A solemn sense of the mystery and wonder of human life, and of the universe in which it is placed, is never absent from him. In his dealings with the 'infinitely little,' that makes so large a part of history, he never loses sight of the 'infinitely great,' that struggles ineffectually for expression through it. It is this sense that gives to his writings their turns of quaint pathos, their tone of stern or mournful irony, their startling and grotesque contrasts, and much else that is a perplexity to careless readers. He has always been faithful to the spirit of these noble words, written by him long ago: 'The simple husbandman can till his field, and by knowledge he has gained of its soil, sow it with the fit grain, though the deep rocks and central fires are unknown to him; his little crop hangs under and over the firmament of stars, and sails through whole untracked celestial spaces, between Aries and Libra; nevertheless, it ripens for him in due season, and he gathers it safe into his barn. As a husbandman he is blameless in disregarding these high wonders; but, as a thinker, and a faithful inquirer into nature, he were wrong. So likewise is it with the historian.'

The writer is of opinion that Mr. Carlyle's influence has been "notably less" since the publication of the *Latter-day Pamphlets*, but that this *Life*, which "promises to be not only the longest and most laborious, but the greatest of his works," will do much to retrieve what he judges the author very little regards, his diminished popularity. The merits of this work are summed up as follows:—

"Of the richness of Mr. Carlyle's book in firmly drawn and vivid pictures of men and things, of the indescribable tone of life and reality that pervades it, of its fantastic humour and rugged manly pathos, no idea can be gathered except from its own pages. From his views of human life and social government, and from the types of character which he admires, we are obliged prevalently to dissent. We should regard them as harmful, if we thought they were likely to be influential. But they carry their own antidote with them in the noble qualities of heart and soul to which Mr. Carlyle always appeals, and of which even what we think his errors are but the exaggerated or too partial application."

Another great, and we were going to say popular, writer, but Mr. Carlyle is not a popular writer, is the subject of a succeeding paper in the *National* of this month, in which the earlier works of Mr. Dickens are elaborately reviewed. The writer describes Mr. Dickens as belonging to the class of essentially irregular and unsymmetrical men of genius, as, therefore deficient among other things in the faculty of reasoning:—"Mamma, what shall I think about?" said the small girl. "My dear, don't think," was the old-fashioned reply. We do not allege that in the strict theory of education this was a correct reply; modern writers think otherwise; but we wish some one would say it to Mr. Dickens. He is often troubled with the idea that he must reflect, and his reflections are perhaps the worst reading in the world." Another defect is thus well hit off:—

"This most remarkable deficiency in modern fiction is its omission of the business of life, of all those countless occupations, pursuits, and callings in which most men live and move, and by which they have their being. In most novels money grows. You have no idea of the toil, the patience, and the wearing anxiety by which men of action provide for the day, and lay up for the future, and support those that are given into their care. Mr. Dickens is not chargeable with this omission. He perpetually deals with the pecuniary part of life. Almost all his characters have determined occupations, of which he is apt to talk even at too much length. When he rises from the toiling to the luxurious classes, his genius in most cases deserts him. The delicate refinement and discriminating taste of the idling orders are not in his way; he knows the dry arches of London-bridge better than Belgravia. He excels in inventories of poor furniture, and is learned in pawnbrokers' tickets. But, although his creative power lives and works among the middle class and industrial section of English society, he has never painted the highest part of their daily intellectual life. He made, indeed, an attempt to paint specimens of the apt and able man of business in *Nicholas Nickleby*; but the Messrs. Cheeryble are among the stupidest of his characters. He forgot that breadth of platitude is rather different from breadth of sagacity. His delineations of middle-class life have in consequence a harshness and meanness which do not belong to that life in reality. He omits the relieving element. He describes the figs which are sold, but not the talent which sells figs well. And it is the same want of the diffused sagacity in his own nature which has made his pictures of life so odd and disjointed, and which has deprived them of symmetry and unity."

The whole of the review, however, is, as may be supposed, not of this character, but is, though with careful and well-marked discrimination, highly eulogistic of the genius and writings of Mr. Dickens—"as he was rather than as he is;" for, in common with all Mr. Dickens's older readers, the writer expresses regret at, and feels the inferiority of his later works. But the lapse is generously treated:—

"He has told us that the works of his later years, inferior as all good critics have deemed them, have yet been more read than those of his earlier and healthier years. The most characteristic part of his audience, the lower middle-class, were ready to receive with delight the least favourable productions of his genius. Human nature cannot endure this; it is too much to



have to endure a coincident temptation both from within and from without. Mr. Dickens was too much inclined by natural disposition to lachrymose eloquence and exaggerated caricature. Such was the kind of writing which he wrote most easily. He found likewise that such was the kind of writing that was read most readily; and of course he wrote that kind. Who would have done otherwise? No critic is entitled to speak very harshly of such degeneracy, if he is not sure that he could have coped with difficulties so peculiar. If that rule is to be observed, who is there that will not be silent? No other Englishman has attained such a hold on the vast populace; it is little, therefore, to say that no other has surmounted its attendant temptations.

A paper on "Professional Religion" deals with a subject with which the majority of our readers are pretty familiar. It is a reverently but honestly-written essay on the necessity of religious teaching and the failure of professional religious teachers. This failure the writer ascribes to the artificial and formal creeds, theology, education, manner and habits of the "professional" teachers. It is an essay that should command a reading from all classes, and especially from the one whose deficiencies are the especial subject of review. The other papers in the present number of the *National* are,—for politicians, one on "The Relations of France and England;" for antiquarians, "The Sculptures from Halicarnassus in the British Museum;" for "general readers," "Russian Literature and Alexander Pushkin;" "The Great Rebellion—Mr. Sandford and Mr. Forster;" and "Mr. Trollope's Novels;" for philologists, "The Zouave and Kindred Languages," and for everybody "Woman." On the whole the *National* was never more attractive and never more able.

The *Westminster* also has an article on the French question, confining its remarks, however, to the "state of France under Louis Napoleon." The paper is the severest criticism on the manner and the results of the present arbitrary and irresponsible government of that great empire, that we have yet read. We make room for the following on Popular Education in France under Louis Napoleon:—

"These primary schools in their different degrees fall under two heads,—commercial and private (*libre*). The former have a master named by the municipality on the recommendation of a superior dignitary of the educational establishment, entitled Rector of Academy. The masters thus appointed are functionaries entirely dependent on authority, and their salaries are miserably small, with few exceptions not exceeding 50*l.*, while they often are less. The latter are of course managed by their owners, who, however, are always subject to the supervision of an inspector, resident in the capital of each Department. But this is the least of the fetters laid on private instruction. No individual can open an establishment of the sort without having first handed in to the proper authorities a certificate that he has passed the examination incumbent on schoolmasters, and given notice in due form of his desire to open a school in a given locality. It then rests entirely with the authorities whether they will grant a permission, which they can withdraw whenever they may think fit, without assigning any other reason than the general one of consideration for public interests and morals. Now, against both these kinds of establishments the Government has been waging an unrelaxing and destructive warfare. Determined on eliminating from general instruction every element which can tend to nourish feelings of independence, and on inculcating subservience, it has proceeded at once to remove what was objectionable and to substitute something according to its taste. The first was easy enough with its excessive authority. Wherever a schoolmaster was supposed to be animated with independent sentiments, there irresponsible power at once broke the objectionable functionary. But what was infinitely worse, this summary vengeance on a generally harmless individual was often accompanied by the closing of the school, to the deprivation of the community. Against this charge of systematically attempting to restrict and lower the educational condition of the people, the Government organs have repeatedly protested. Of course no official documents have been published which might afford a comparison between the number of *commercial* and *private* primary schools in 1848 and 1858, but we can vouch for the fact that an underhand crusade has been relentlessly carried on against them wherever a plea could be found; and we believe that, after making allowance for schools established in the room of those suppressed, in spite of official contradiction, we are within the mark when we estimate the blank left at from 400 to 500 schools. Now the new establishments are totally different in their nature from those they are meant to replace. The Government, conscious that destruction can only bring about a void that absolutely necessitates being filled up with something, has sought an alliance with the clergy as its best auxiliary for this purpose. We shall hereafter touch on the general position lately assigned to this body; but its connexion with primary education at present is of a kind obliging us to notice it here. The congregation of the *Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne*, solely devoted to popular education, is the ecclesiastical corporation chosen by the Government as its agent on this occasion. This brotherhood, indefatigable, zealous, and most efficiently equipped both in education and money, is rapidly extending its establishments under favour of Government support. Not only does one of its houses take the place of the suppressed commercial school, but the brethren, by their funds and the economical habits of their monastic organisation, are able to give the same education at half the price of an establishment which must pay masters who live upon their salaries. And this competition has been attended by the result that many communities, already struggling under difficulties, have relieved themselves, with assent of Government, from further burdens by handing their school over to the brethren, who willingly took on themselves its entire expense. Thus an attempt is now going on to spread noiselessly a network of ecclesiastical education for the lower classes over France, in the room of that secular one which was producing admirable results. The *private* institutions are naturally still more exposed to destruction, there being nothing whatever to

ward from them a judgment against which there is no appeal. The coalition between Government and the Catholic clergy has especially involved a stern persecution against Protestantism, which, in its limited community, has continued to manifest in France all the fervour of Huguenot devotion, and has shown great activity in the cause of education. Such institutions have been visited with peremptory interdictions, on the score of public welfare."

The writer concludes by saying that the triumph of the present Government "would be the terrible success of material force over mind—a success only possible in the long run if the latter loses heart." He predicts the ultimate and certain failure of the empire. "Indian Heroes" is the title of an eloquent tribute to the men who, at the risk or expense of their own lives, have saved our empire in the East. The article in the present number of the *Westminster*, however, that is most characteristic of the general spirit of its pages is entitled "F. W. Newman and his Evangelical Critics." It purports to be written by one who professes a general sympathy both with Mr. Newman's positive and negative views, but who does not belong to his party. The exposition of Mr. Newman's creed, which is the principal object of the writer, is clear and concise, although erring, it may be not dishonestly, as it seems to us, in its strength of emphasis on the positive side. Many loose readers will be surprised, and some we may trust will be gratified to know that Mr. Newman's dogmatic theology extends at least to the following:—

"1. Faith in an infinite God, including belief in His sympathy and providential sovereignty. 2. Spiritual regeneration and progress, both in time and eternity. 3. The efficacy of prayer, and the duty of encouraging celestial hopes and transcendent aspirations. In a modified form, Mr. Newman appears to accept many of the doctrines of orthodox Christianity; among others, instantaneous conversion, prevenient grace, and final perseverance; and the earnest Methodist, or tolerant Evangelical, might be momentarily attracted by the external similarity of their respective views to listen to words so replete with kindly sentiment, genuine holiness, and touching beauty, shuddering, it may be, at his denials, but charitably hoping that he, too, might, through faith in God's love, be numbered with themselves among the redeemed children of their great heavenly Parent."

The omissions in this creed—or in other words, what Mr. Newman does not believe—are passed over, but any one who will put the above by the side of Athanasius will see that the negative will far weigh down the positive. The writer does battle with Mr. Newman's critics—the author of the "Eclipse of Faith," and the writer in the *North British*. With the first he does not do much, but establishes some grave charges against the second. He claims for Mr. Newman the post of the representative of faithful unbelief and religious aspiration. The other most notable paper in the present number of the *Westminster* is a History of the Calas Tragedy, founded upon M. Coquerel's recent vindication of the noble French martyr of the eighteenth century. The article, we should hope, will lead to a translation and reprint of M. Coquerel's work.

The *British Quarterly* has no very conspicuous article. Perhaps, however, we ought to except from this remark a paper, evidently from the pen of the editor, on "Wycliffe—his Biographers and Critics." The article is called forth by the attacks of Mr. Shirley, the Treasury Editor of Thomas Netter's Volume, on Dr. Vaughan's proficiency as Editor of "Wycliffe." The writer says, in justification of his subject, "For reasons which will be understood by some of our readers, Dr. Vaughan's *Monograph* has never been reviewed in these pages, and his labours generally in relation to this subject have been left, so far as the *British Quarterly Review* is concerned, to the independent estimation of the public. If we now undertake to show what the state of our literature really was in regard to Wycliffe when Dr. Vaughan took up the subject, and what his contribution to it has been, it will, we trust, be seen that this is a course to which we have been constrained. We have not chosen it." The article which follows is an elaborate and exhaustive statement of Wycliffe Literature. It is due to Dr. Vaughan to say that in it he has triumphantly vindicated his literary reputation, and it is due to him, also, that it should be widely read. His claim, not egotistically put forward by himself, but gladly and spontaneously acknowledged by all who have any acquaintance with this subject, is that of being the *first* Wycliffe scholar. An able critical paper, written in a half humorous vein, on "M. Comte's Religion for Atheists," follows. There is a paper, also, bearing on the Reform Question, entitled, "Political Party since the Revolution." It is principally historical, and is written from the Whig-liberal point of view. The Radicals will feel obliged to the writer for his very small caricature of their leaders:—

"We would, however, suggest to the democratic section of this body the expediency of not requiring too much condescension at the hands of their great Whig colleagues as the price of their adhesion. Because the right honourable member for Ashton-under-Lyne when he chooses to head a deputation is not ushered by the under-secretary with obsequious bowings into the chamber of the principal; or because the honourable member for Birmingham is not occasionally fêted at Cambridge House; or because couriers are not continually kept running between his town residence and the Foreign Office with copies of important despatches, we see no reason why the Whigs should be publicly lectured on the want of proper decorum and refined manners. If individual actions are to be too closely scanned, there is an end of political union as well as private friendship."

The other articles in the *British* are on "Froude's

History of England," "The Vatican Greek Testament," "Kalendars and Old Almanacs," "Herodotus—Rawlinson," and the usual "Epilogue on Affairs and Books," from which last we gather the information that the *British Quarterly* is to be added to the list of periodicals seized by the French Government. Is it to this circumstance that we are to attribute the writer's disheartened view of the relations between England and France, when he says, that "if England is to remain England, she must become more military than she has been since the days of the Plantagenets?" More military than in Cromwell's or George the Third's reign! We should like to know this writer's idea of a "military nation."

## Obituary.

BARON WARD.

Baron Ward, the famed Yorkshire groom who played so prominent a part at the Court of Parma, died on Tuesday night, at Vienna. The history of this extraordinary man is full of remarkable events. He left Yorkshire as a boy in the pay of Prince Lichienstein, of Hungary, and after a four years' successful career on the turf at Vienna as a jockey, he became employed by the then reigning Duke of Lucca. He was at Lucca promoted from the stable to be valet to his Royal Highness. This service he performed up to 1846. About that period, he was made Master of the Horse to the Ducal Court. Eventually, he became Minister of the Household and Minister of Finance, which office he held when the Duke abdicated in 1848. At this period he became an active agent of Austria during the revolution. As Austria triumphed, he returned to Parma as Prime Minister, and negotiated the abdication of Charles II., and placed the youthful Charles III. on the throne, who, it will be remembered, was assassinated before his own palace in 1854. I should have observed, as soon as Charles III. came to the throne, the then Baron Ward was sent to Germany by his patron as Minister Plenipotentiary to represent Parma at the Court of Vienna. This post he held up to the time of his royal patron's tragical end. When the present Duchess Regent assumed State authority, Ward retired from public life, and took to agricultural pursuits in the Austrian dominions. Without any educational foundation, he contrived to write and speak German, French, and Italian, and conducted the affairs of State with considerable cleverness, if not with remarkable straightforwardness. Baron Ward was married to a humble person of Vienna, and has left four children. Perhaps no man of modern times passed a more varied and romantic life than Ward—the groom, statesman, and friend of sovereigns. From the stable he rose to the highest offices of a little kingdom, at a period of great European political interest, and died in retirement, pursuing the rustic occupation of a farmer, carrying with him to the grave many curious *arcana*.

LORD CHARLES WELLESLEY.

The demise of Lord Chas. Wellesley, brother and heir presumptive of the Duke of Wellington, took place at an early hour on Saturday morning at Conholt Park, Wilts. His lordship has for some months past been in declining health, and his relatives and friends were not unprepared for the mournful event. The Duke of Wellington came from his seat in Norfolk to attend on his brother, and was with him at his dissolution. Lord C. Wellesley was the youngest of the two sons of the late illustrious Duke of Wellington, and was born 16th January, 1808, at the chief-secretary's lodge, Phoenix-park, Dublin. The deceased entered the army in June, 1824. His lordship was for several years in the House of Commons, having represented South Hants from August, 1842, to July, 1852. At the general election that year, he was elected for Windsor, in conjunction with Mr. C. W. Grenfell. In February the following year he resigned from inability, owing to loss of sight, to attend to his Parliamentary duties. In politics, his lordship was what is termed a "Liberal Conservative," voted for Free-trade, and all the great progressive measures of the late Sir Robert Peel.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—FUNERALS.—J. Luntley respectfully announces that he has succeeded to the Funeral and Estate Business conducted for more than forty years by the late Mr. J. J. Luntley, with the same experienced Assistants, hoping to retain the confidence of the Friends of his honoured Father. Sales of every description of Property by Auction or by Private Contract. Valuations made. Estates collected. 42, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.

THE DIFFICULTIES AND DANGERS OF BRINGING UP INFANTS by hand or wet nurses have been entirely overcome by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which feeds, strengthens and removes all those little pains and irregularities infants are so subject to. The following letters speak volumes:—"Grammar School, Stevenage, 16th Dec., 1850. Gentlemen,—I think it but common justice to you to state that I have used Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica for the last four months, during which time our infant has never had disordered bowels, from which it had suffered much during the previous six months, whilst being nursed, though every care was taken to prevent it. Had I known of your valuable food sooner it would have saved my infant much pain, and me also the expense of a wet nurse. I am, &c., Robert Ambler."—"75, Queen's Road, Baywater, London, November 22, 1852. Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreed so well with his infant." (This infant was ten days old when it commenced living on the Revalenta Arabica.)

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1*lb.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*; 2*lb.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 5*lb.*, 11*s.*; 12*lb.*, 22*s.* The 12*lb.* canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."]



## BIRTH.

JENNINGS.—Oct. 8, at Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, Mrs. Nathaniel Jennings, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

PAPWORTH-WOODHEAD.—Oct. 4, at the Independent Chapel, Pontefract, by the Rev. James Innis, Mr. Ralph Papworth, to Mrs. Harriet Woodhead, both of Pontefract.

HALL-TOLFREE.—Oct. 5, at the Independent Chapel, Bromwood, by the Rev. B. Way, Mr. E. B. Hall, draper, of Cannock, to Miss Ellen Tolfree, third daughter of the late Mr. John Tolfree, of Huntingdon, near Cannock, Staffordshire.

WHITAKER-LEES.—Oct. 5, at Albion-street Chapel, Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., Edwin, son of John Whitaker, Esq., of Springfield House, Higher Hurst, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late James Lees, Esq., of Stamford House, Ashton-under-Lyne.

BURGESS-MATTHEWS.—Oct. 6, at St. Thomas's-square Chapel, Hackney, the Rev. George Burgess, of Linton, Cambridgeshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of Marmaduke Matthews, Esq., of Cambridge Lodge, Hackney; the Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL.B., and the Rev. Henry Madgen officiating.

BARNARD-BARNARD.—Oct. 6, at the Parish Church, Walcot, Bath, by the Rev. Thomas Bliss, B.A., of Nailsea, John Edward Barnard, Esq., of Summerwell House, Woodchester, Stroud, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late J. Fryer Barnard, Esq., of Bath.

VALIANT-CUMMING.—Oct. 7, at Westbourne-grove Chapel, Bayswater, by the Rev. Edward Steane, D.D., Captain Lockhart M. Valiant, late of Bombay Lancers, to Miss Emily F. Cumming, only surviving daughter of the late Alexander Cumming, Esq., of Logie, Morayshire.

AGER-SADDINGTON.—Oct. 7, at the Baptist Chapel, College-street, Northampton, by the Rev. J. T. Brown, Mr. Thomas Ager, shoe manufacturer, to Emma, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Saddington, Kettering.

## DEATH.

DELF.—Oct. 8, Fanny, the wife of S. Delf, Esq., of Topcroft Hall, near Bungay, aged sixty-seven years.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

There having been nothing to disturb the tranquillity, or rather, we will say, dulness of public affairs during the week, the markets have experienced little or no alteration. Stocks, however, have been firmer, and money in better demand. To-day has been settling day in consols, and they were quoted at 98½ to 99 for money, and 98½ to 99 for the new account.

The foreign market has varied; a moderate business has been done. The principal business has been transacted in British loans, in which, on Saturday, some brisk speculative transactions were pushed. The scrip of the second series, which is held almost exclusively by the owners of original stock, accordingly rose to 1 premium on that day, and to-day the first series is quoted at ½ to 1 premium, and the second at 1½ to 2 premium.

The Mining Market has experienced a better run than usual, and there have been many legitimate inquiries for good shares. There is a cloud over the Alfred Mine, which has acted as a drag upon its shares, but all other descriptions have been very well supported. This market now bids fair to look up a little, and if it can get cleared of its dealers, will experience a much heavier run of business. Where parties can be relied upon, there is no description of property which might be bought with more safety, and certainly not with better prospects of profit.

Considerable quantities of gold have been received during the last few days, 172,000*l.* having been paid into the Bank since the last return.

In miscellaneous shares a fair business, as usual, has been transacted. Atlantic Telegraph—the news of the successful working received from America having proved to be without foundation—have slightly declined, the last quotation being 340 to 410.

Railway shares are well supported, excepting French shares, which to-day have been unusually heavy, in consequence of the decline on the Paris Bourse.

The Corn Market yesterday was firm, at previous prices. In Mincing-lane sugar is quiet, coffee rather brisk, and tea, in consequence of the late advices from China, selling at an advance of ½*d.* per lb.

## The Gazette.

Friday, October 8, 1858.

## BANKRUPTS.

GOODHEW, J. P., Bull's-head-passages, Leadenhall-market, butcher, October 21, November 18.

BARNSDALE, G. H., Milfield, near Peterborough, builder, October 22, November 19.

M'CARTHY, F. P., Beech-street, Barbican, metal broker, October 23, November 23.

GRANGER, J., Birmingham, factor, October 20, November 10.

JENNINGS, G., Hampton-in-Arden, Warwickshire, butcher, October 30, November 10.

MOODY, C., Derby, builder, October 19, November 11.

SHARP, T., Pelham's Land and Kilton Fen, Lincolnshire, brewer, October 19, November 11.

BURBIDGE, J., Bristol, newspaper proprietor, October 18, November 22.

Tuesday, October 12, 1858.

## BANKRUPTS.

ZUCKER, C., York-row, Kennington-road, watchmaker, October 31, November 25.

SMITH, J., jun., Bradford, worsted-spinner, October 26, November 22.

NENDICK, W., Wolverhampton, grocer, October 22, November 12.

HAINES, G. B., King's Norton, Worcestershire, brickmaker, October 22, November 13.

JACKSON, G., Manchester, decorative designer, October 25, November 22.

FANCOTT, T. F., Stourbridge, draper, October 27, November 17.

STEEL, T., Torquay, Devonshire, shipowner, October 19, November 10.

COOKE, J., and COOKE, W., Castle Foregate, Shropshire, agricultural engineers, October 22, November 13.

BRAMEN, C., and KEEN, K., Cheapside, City, silk manufacturers, October 26, November 23.

ASPINALL, W. S., Leeds, grocer, October 25, November 19.

## Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11.

We had only a moderate quantity of English wheat offering this morning; the finest samples sold pretty freely at fully last Monday's prices, but damp and ordinary samples hung on hand, though offered at last week's quotations. Foreign old wheat met a readier sale, and in some cases upon terms rather more in favour of sellers. Ship flour fair sale at the same prices as this day week. Finest malting barley scarce and saleable at extra prices, but distilling and grinding went off slowly, though not cheaper. Beans and peas dull at previous rates. The arrivals of oats were large, but consisted chiefly of Black Sea shipments, very much heated and nearly unsaleable; good fresh corn found buyers at the same rates as on Monday last. Linseed and cakes dull, but without change in price.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 44 to 47	48 52	Dantzic	50 to 54
Ditto White	48 52	Konigsberg, Red	44 52
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	46 50
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 50
Scotch	42 46	Danish and Holstein	44 48
Rye	32 34	East Friesland	42 44
Barley, malting	28 42	Petersburg	40 44
Distilling	27 28	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	66 68	Polish Odessa	38 40
Beans, mazagan	42 48	Marianopoli	44 46
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	30 34
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	42 46
Peas, White	42 44	Barley, Pomeranian	29 31
Grey	44 46	Konigsberg	—
Maple	44 46	Danish	28 31
Boilers	—	East Friesland	24 25
Tares (English new)	68 70	Egyptian	20 21
Foreign	66 68	Odessa	23 26
Oats (English new)	22 24	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	40 42
Sack of 280 lbs	41 43	Pigeon	42 44
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	34 36
Baltic	54 56	Peas, White	42 44
Black Sea	52 54	Oats—	—
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	20 27
Canaryseed, per cwt. of	78 98	Jahde	21 27
Cloverseed, 112 lbs. English	—	Danish	20 24
German	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22 26
French	—	Swedish	22 25
American	—	Petersburg	20 25
Linseed Cakes, 134 lbs to 147 lbs	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Rape Cakes, 61 lbs to 71 lbs per ton	—	New York	22 25
Rapeseed, 34½ lbs to 35½ lbs per last	—	Spanish, per sack	—
		Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 35

SEEDS, Monday, Oct. 11.—There is not much passing in cloverseed, and little offering, and although the quality of new trefoil is so excellent, buyers are not anxious to get into stock of this article. Canaryseed was in good supply, and prices were much higher, up to 95*s.* per quarter having been paid for the best, with a brisk demand. New winter tares, with a very short supply, met a ready sale at fully former rates. Mustard-seed was held on former terms, with a limited business passing in this article.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6½*d.* to 7½*d.*; household ditto, 5*d.* to 6½*d.*

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Oct. 11.

The advices at hand from the north of Europe state that great difficulties are still experienced, notwithstanding a liberal importation of hay, in finding food for both beasts and sheep, which, consequently, continue to be shipped to England in very poor condition. There was an extensive supply of foreign stock in to-day's market; but its general condition was very inferior. The trade ruled heavy, and prices generally were lower. About an average number of home-fed beasts was on offer, in very middling condition. From Ireland the supply was very large, even for the time of year. The prime Scots, shorthorns, &c., were in moderate request at last week's currency; the top figure for beef being 4*s.* 8*d.* per 8*l*bs; otherwise the trade was heavy at a decline in the quotations of 2*d.* per 8*l*bs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,000 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; from Scotland, 72 Scots; and from Ireland, 1,000 cows. The total supply of sheep was moderate, and we observed little or no improvement either in weight or condition. All breeds met a dull inquiry, at a reduction in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of 2*d.* per 8*l*bs. Although the number of calves was by no means extensive, the veal trade was heavy, at 2*d.* per 8*l*bs less money. Pigs were dull in the extreme, at 2*d.* to 4*d.* per 8*l*bs beneath late rates.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the Offal.		s. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	2 8 to 3 0	Pr. coarse woolled	3 10 to 4 4
Second quality	3 2 to 3 6	Prime Southdown	4 6 to 4 10
Prime large oxen	3 8 to 4 4	Lge. coarse calves	3 8 to 4 4
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 to 4 8	Prime small	4 6 to 4 10
Coarse inf. sheep	2 8 to 3 0	Large hogs	3 0 to 3 8
Second quality	3 2 to 3 8	Neat sm. porkers	3 10 to 4 4
		Lambs 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	

Sucking calves, 18*s.* to 23*s.*; Quarter-old store pigs, 17*s.* to 22*s.* each.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL, Monday, Oct. 11.

About average supplies of each kind of meat are on offer in these markets. Prime beef, mutton, and veal are in fair request, at full prices. Otherwise, the trade is somewhat heavy.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef	2 10 to 3 4	Small pork	4 0 to 4 6
Middling ditto	3 6 to 3 8	Inf. mutton	3 0 to 3 4
Prime large do.	3 10 to 4 0	Middling ditto	3 6 to 3 10
Do. small do.	4 2 to 4 4	Prime ditto	4 2 to 4 6
Large pork	3 2 to 3 10	Veal	3 6 to 4 6
		Lamb, 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, Oct. 12.

TEA.—Since the arrival of the telegraphic despatch from China, there has been more inquiry, and trade has been rather brisk, at an advance of about ½*d.* per lb. on the better qualities. Common congou is in steady demand, at about 10½*d.* per lb. The stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year, show a falling off of about 8,000,000*l*bs, while the duty payments in London have exceeded those of the previous year by 742,000*l.*

SUGAR.—The market is without the slightest activity, and but few public sales have taken place. Prices, however, continue steady. In the refined market the demand for the home trade continues limited.

COFFEY.—There has been a fair inquiry for plantation Ceylon, and full prices are current.

COCOA.—A fair inquiry has been experienced for Trinidad, at slightly improved quotations.

RICE.—There has been very few inquiries, and prices show a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Oct. 11.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 12,872 *firkins* butter and 1,500 *bales* bacon, and from foreign ports 5,831 *casks* butter and 443 *bales* bacon. In the Irish butter market there was a moderate business transacted last week, and holders firmer; the finest mild sorts being still most in demand, the market closed stiff; an advance of 1*s.* to 2*s.* being generally demanded, and in some instances obtained. Foreign advanced to 122*s.* to 124*s.* for the best. The bacon market continues firm, the supply as yet not being equal to the demand. The Government contract for the supply of the navy was taken last week at prices averaging about 7*s.* 8*d.* per tierce pork, and 6*s.* 12*d.* per tierce beef, being 30*s.* to 40*s.* per tierce under last year's rates. The pork is chiefly on Irish account, and the beef American.

POTATOES, BOROUGH and SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Oct. 11.—Very large supplies of potatoes continue on sale in fair condition: although a good business is doing in them, prices

are very low. York Regents are quoted at 75*s.* to 90*s.*; Shaws, 60*s.* to 75*s.*; and inferior, 35*s.* to 45*s.* per ton. Last week's imports were 815 *bags* from Rotterdam, 63 from Hambro', 1 from Dordt, 100 *sacks* from Calais, and 50 *do.* from Boulogne.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Oct. 9.—Trade is not so brisk this week as last. The market is well supplied with both foreign and home grown produce. Apples and pears are plentiful. Lisbon grapes continue to arrive in excellent condition. Some good late peaches may still be had. Barcelona nuts fetch 20*s.* per bushel; new Brazils, 16*s.* *do.*; Spanish, 14*s.* *do.*; almonds, 24*s.*; walnuts, kilndried, 20*s.* *do.* Filberts fetch 20*s.* to 35*s.* per 100*l*bs. Kent cobs are coming in very plentifully, and are of good quality—price 27*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* per 100*l*bs. Among vegetables are some nice cauliflowers. Peas are now scarce. Greens are plentiful, as are also French beans. Potatoes are a trifle up in price; many are diseased. Green artichokes fetch from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per dozen. Cucumbers plentiful. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Geraniums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, Oct. 11.—Since our last report our market has been supported by a full demand for nearly every description of the new growth, and in fine Wealds and Sussex the trade has been sufficiently active to make them for the present scarce. In the second and ordinary sorts, however, the supply is very heavy, and a slight disposition to yield in value is observable. The choicest samples of Mid and East Kents are in active demand. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kents, 70*s.* to 84*s.*; Weald of Kents, 54*s.* to 62*s.*; Sussex, 48*s.* to 54*s.*; Duty 270,000*l.* No foreign hops arrived to the port of London last week.

WOOL, Monday, Oct. 11.—Although the stocks of wool held in the manufacturing districts are by no means large, our market has become rather heavy, and, to force sales, lower rates must be submitted to. The supply on offer, here, however, is small, and our impression is that prices have not seen their highest range.

METALS, Saturday, Oct. 9.—We have a moderate demand for Scotch pig iron, at 54*s.* to 54*s.* 6*d.* cash. Manufactured iron is dull, at barely late rates. Swedish bar is quoted at 12½ to 13½. Copper sells slowly at the late decline in value. In lead very little is doing, at 21½ to 21½ 10*s.* per ton for English. Tin is firm, at 116*s.* for Banca, and 115*s.* for Straits. Spelter dull, at 23½ to 23½ 10*s.* on the spot.

TALLOW, Monday, Oct. 11.—Our market continues very firm, and prices have an upward tendency. To-day P.Y.C., on the spot is selling at 50*s.* 3*d.* per cwt; town tallow 52*s.* 9*d.* per cwt; rough fat, 24*s.* 9*d.* per 8*l*bs.

COALS, Monday, Oct. 11.—Factors succeeded in getting an advance on the rates of last day, with a general sale.—Stewart's, 18*s.* 6*d.*; Haswell, 18*s.* 6*d.*; Lambton's, 18*s.* 3*d.*; Tees, 18*s.*; South Hetton's, 18*s.* 3*d.*; Wylam, 14*s.* 6*d.*; S. Hartlepool, 16*s.* 6*d.*; Kelloe, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Bell's, 16*s.*; Hough Hall, 17*s.*; Tanfield's, 13*s.*; Hartleys, 16*s.* Fresh arrivals, 110; left from last day 2; total 121.

## Advertisements.

## CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The GREAT NORTHERN and the LANCASHIRE and YORKSHIRE RAILWAY COMPANIES will issue RETURN TICKETS, from all stations on their lines, for ONE FARE, to ministers and delegates attending the Autumnal Meetings in Halifax.

AN ARTICLED PUPIL required immediately, in a LADIES' SCHOOL. Apply, B. B., Post-office, Norwich.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS OF NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Admission One Shilling.—Know Thyself! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the human body, and the mysteries of creation, than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating every Part of the Human Body; the Circulation of the Blood; the Brain and Nervous System; the Reproduction of the Species; the Pathology of Diseases, &c. It also contains Joined Twins, a Child terminating like a Fish, two Human Skins, male and female, and numbers of natural wonders.—This extraordinary collection contains a great variety of natural wonders, as well as anatomical curiosities, and, altogether, is undoubtedly the most complete collection of the kind ever seen, either here or on the Continent.—News of the World. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose medical work on Nervous Debility, &c., will be presented, with an explanatory catalogue, gratis to every visitor.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.—TRELLOAR'S IS THE BEST.—Prize Medals awarded, London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

## DO YOU DOUBLE UP YOUR PERAMBULATORS?

See T. TROTMAN'S PATENT SAFETY FOLDING and first-class PERAMBULATORS of all kinds. The new Patent Perambulators, so much in use, are folded and unfolded in a moment, and may be hung where you would hang your stick or your hat. All kinds on view. Patent Safety Carriage Works, High-street-gate, Camden-town, N.W.

## FATHER'S USEFUL INVENTIONS.

The unprecedented success which has attended the introduction of these valuable preparations renders any further remarks unnecessary. They are adapted to the wants, requirements, and means of the Million; it is therefore no matter of surprise that they are purchased by the Million.

- Father's Pomade for the Hair, 2*d.*
- Father's Hair Restorer, 2*d.*
- Father's Hair Dye, 2*d.*
- Father's Bandoline, 2*d.*
- Father's Sultana Powders, 2*d.*
- Father's Amaline, 2*d.*
- Father's Tooth Powder, 2*d.*
- Father's Cement for Decayed Teeth, 2*d.*
- Father's Corn and Bunion Shields, 2*d.*
- Father's Stain Remover, 2*d.*
- Father's Cloth Renovator, 2*d.*
- Father's Cement for China, 2*d.*
- Father's Shaving Cream, 2*d.*
- Father's Seidlitz Powders, 2*d.*
- Father's Ginger Beer Powders, 2*d.*
- Father's Lemonade Powders, 2*d.*
- Father's Marking Ink, 2*d.*
- Father's Ink Powders, 2*d.*
- Father's Rat and Mice Destroyer, 2*d.*
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- Father's Bug Destroyer, 2*d.*
- Father's Furniture Polish, 2*d.*
- Father's Baking Powder, 2*d.*

These Articles are put up in neat packets, containing an ample quantity. Although sold at the low price of 2*d.* a packet, each preparation is warranted to be of the very best description, none but the choicest ingredients being used.

Sold by Agents in every town.—Father and Co., Toilette Chemists, 88, Holborn Hill, City of London, E.C.



# GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

THE LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.  
Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

# THE BEST SUMMER and AUTUMN MEDICINE.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA, the great purifier of the blood and general juices of the system. It effects the most salutary changes in disease, cures scrofula, all scorbutic disorders, rheumatism, piles, liver complaints, erysipelas, and all eruptions of the skin, in short it removes every impurity of the blood. Half-pint, 2s. 6d.; pint, 4s.; small quart, 4s. 6d.; quart, 7s. 6d.; Mammoth, 11s.

## THE SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

They cleanse the stomach and bowels of all viscid humours, and, in connexion with the Sarsaparilla, remove all long-standing diseases of the blood. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

## THE ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

Invaluable for scalds, burns, bruises, hurts, old sores, and a certain cure for ringworm. In boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Counterfeit! Beware!—Purchasers are requested to notice that the wrappers and labels bear the signature of "DEAN STEEL and Co.'s, late POMEROY ANDREWS," without which none is genuine.

Wholesale Warehouse removed from the Strand to 131, Fleet-street, London.

## VALUABLE REMEDIES FOR THE AFFLICTED.

**DR. ROBERTS'S** celebrated OINTMENT, called the POOR MAN'S FRIEND, is confidently recommended to the Public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for Ulcerated Sore Legs, if of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions and Pimples on the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, and Cancerous Humours, &c. Sold in pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each. Also his

## PILULE ANTISCROPHULÆ.

confirmed by sixty years' experience to be, without exception, one of the best alternative medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations. Hence they are used in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They form a mild and superior Family Aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Beach and Barnicoat, at their Dispensary, Bridport; by the London houses. Retail by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom, and Colonies. Observe:—No medicine sold under the above name can possibly be genuine, unless "Beach and Barnicoat, late Dr. Roberts, Bridport," is engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each package.

**KNOW THYSELF.**—Marie Couppelle con-  
sues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately." J. Adams, Esq.: "Many thanks for your faithful portrait." W. Gibbs, Esq.: "My sister Fanny says it is quite correct." Miss Curtis: "I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions." All communications are confidential.

# TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.—

**CHARLES WATSON, M.D.** (Fellow and Honorary Vice-President of the Imperial African Institute of France, Corres. Member of the Medical Societies of Rouen and Peru, and late Resident Physician to the Bedford Dispensary), 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, continues to issue, on receipt of Six Stamps, "THE GUIDE TO SELF-CURE."

"The first man of the day in these complaints."—Era.

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## BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

# WHITE'S MOCMAIN PATENT

**LEVER TRUSS**, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

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Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

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Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

## ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 5d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

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**FINE HEAD OF HAIR.** the Beard, Whiskers, and Mustachios.—The successful results of the last half century have proved beyond question that GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the human hair, and when every other specific has failed. It prevents it from falling off or turning gray, strengthens weak hair, and makes it beautifully soft, curly, and glossy. In the growth of the beard, whiskers, eyebrows, and mustachios, it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. In bottles 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

**GILLINGWATER'S HAIR DESTROYER**, the most certain and elegant preparation for the removal of superfluous hair on the arms, neck, and face, so inimical to beauty. It is perfectly innocent, and is easy and pleasant in use. In boxes 3s. 6d. each.

Sent free to any Railway Station in the Kingdom, and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

# GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL

**COLOUR.**—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 30s. **GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED** by F. M. Herring's Patent PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 5s.—Office: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

# S. J. GILLESPIE'S HAIR RESUSCITATOR

has been tested for twenty years, and has never failed of a perfect cure for acute baldness and impoverished hair.

"47, Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square."

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that, having lost nearly the whole of a good head of hair, it was perfectly restored by using your Resuscitator.—I am, yours truly,

WILLIAM ADAMS."

Inventor and Proprietor, S. J. GILLESPIE, 101, Tottenham Court Road, W. (near Shoobred's), London. Price 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., duty included. Original testimonials from Members of the College of Surgeons, and others, for inspection.

# DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT

**HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.?** If so, use Miss Couppelle's Crinutrin, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, mustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair," Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

**HAIR DYE.**—COUPPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smell horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

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**CAPS, ANKLETS, &c.**, recommended by the most eminent physicians and surgeons as the best remedy for varicose veins, weak knees, ankles, &c., also a light stocking for summer wear, very efficient. Price 4s. 6d., 6s. 6d. thread; 4s., 13s., 16s. silk each.—Pratt, Surgical Instrument Maker, 92, Oxford-street, twenty doors from Tottenham-court-road.

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**DR. WATTERS**, 32, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, London, guarantees to cure deafness in one examination, by a safe and painless treatment unknown in this country. One thousand cures can be referred to. Hours of consultation Eleven till Four daily. A book, this day published, for country patients to cure themselves, sent to any part, on receipt of letter, enclosing eight postage stamps.

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These Pills are the most effectual remedy for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Spasms, Costiveness, Giddiness, and Sick Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsy, Asthma, Sore Throat, Ague, Biliousness, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Tic Douloureux, scurvy, Eruptions of the Skin, &c.

## PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS THE BEST FAMILY

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Read the following cases of sickness, dizziness, rheumatic pains, &c., all cured by PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS:—

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Noble, Hannah-street, West Hartlepool, dated Sept. 9, 1853:—

"Honoured Sir,—I now write you a few lines of the case of Mary Harrison, of Greatham, in the county of Durham. Her complaint was violent sickness and dizziness in the head, which so affected her that she could scarce go about. She tried many things which were recommended to her, but all did her no good, until she saw one of your bills respecting the Wind Pills. She tried one box, and the benefit she received was so remarkable as to induce her to persevere in their use. Now she is quite well, and wishes her case may be published, that others may receive benefit from them.—I now come to my own case. I have been afflicted with a very severe rheumatic pain in my right shoulder and a violent pain over the small of my back for a great number of years; but now, thank God, by taking two or three small boxes of your Wind Pills, I am as free from pain as any man living. If you think this of any use, you may make what use of it you please.—Honoured Sir, I remain, your obedient humble servant,

"To Mr. Woodcock."

"WILLIAM NOBLE"

These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 33, or 54 stamps (according to size), prepaid, to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom. Persons residing in London can obtain the above Pills at Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 150, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kernot, Crisp-street, Poplar; and all the principal Medicine Dealers in town. By Raimes and Co., Liverpool, and Lenth-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the Kingdom.

## TEETH!

No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.  
(Removed from No. 61.)

# BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS

**PATENT.**—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically-prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of motion is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unobtainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

To be obtained only at No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

# TEETH.—A NEW DISCOVERY, whereby

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH and GUMS** are fitted with absolute perfection and success hitherto unobtainable. No springs or wires, no extraction of roots, or any painful operation. This important invention perfects the beautiful art of the dentist; a closeness of fit and beauty of appearance being obtained equal to nature. All imitations should be carefully avoided, the genuine being only supplied by Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, from 3s. 6d. per Tooth—Sets 4s. 6d. Observe name and number particularly, 33, Ludgate-hill, London (five doors West of the Old Bailey); and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804.

Prepared White Gutta Percha Enamel, the best Stopping for Decayed Teeth, renders them sound and useful in mastication, no matter how far decayed, and effectually prevents Toothache.—In boxes, with directions, at 1s. 6d.; free by post, 20 stamps. Sold by most Chemists in Town and Country. Ask for Gabriel's Gutta Percha Enamel.—See opinions of the Press thereon.

Agents in London for Gutta Percha Enamel and Royal Tooth Powder:—Messrs. Prout, 229, Gifford and Sanders, 104, Strand; Hides, 10, Hungerford-street; Starling, Brothers, 35, Charing-cross; Pedler, 190, Hancock, 123, Fleet-street; Wilkinson, Bridge, and Co., 270, Regent-circus; Rouse and Co., 1, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square; Hopley, 7, Marshall, 16, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; Miss James, 5, Pantheon; Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Bannister, 438, Oxford-street; Baumgarten and Innes, 590, New Oxford-street; Morris, 70, Tottenham-court-road; Moore, 1, Craven-place, Westbourne-terrace; Sorton, 54, Neal, 178, Aldersgate-street; Black and Co., 6, Finsbury-place; Sangster, St. John-street, Clerkenwell; Eades, 39, Goswell-road; Freeman, 18, Doughty, 30, Blackfriars-road; Richards, 40, New Bridge-street; Stephens, 112, Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Constance, 37, Balley, 26, Lendenhall-street; Follock, 129, Fenchurch-street; Young, 137, Minories; Brown, 27, Aldgate; and wholesale of the inventors and sole proprietors, Messrs. GABRIEL, Surgeon-Dentists, 33, Ludgate-hill, London and 134, Duke-street Liverpool. Established 1804.

# DEAFNESS AND NOISES in the HEAD.—

**TURKISH TREATMENT.**—A Surgeon from the Crimea who was cured of fourteen years' deafness, and most distressing noises in the head, is anxious to communicate the means of cure to others so afflicted; full instructions to effect a cure sent to any part of the world upon receipt of a stamped directed envelope—Surgeon Colston, M.R.C.S., and M.R.S.L., No. 7, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London, W.C. Consulting hours Eleven till Four daily.

# GALVANIC BELT, without Acids, for the

**CURE of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Neuralgia in all its forms, Inactivity of the Liver, or sluggish Circulation.** From the constant demand the price is reduced. Forwarded post free. 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s.

Mr. W. P. PIGGOTT is to be consulted daily from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., at 16, Argyll-street, Regent-street. The Galvanic Baths for extracting mineral poisons, and the cure of cutaneous diseases. Post-office Orders payable as above, or at the Galvanic Belt Depot, 523, New Oxford-street.

No more Pills, nor any other Medicine, for Indigestion (Dyspepsia), habitual Constipation, Flatulency, Acidity, Palpitation of the Heart, Torpidity of the Liver, Bilious Headaches, Nervousness, Biliousness, General Debility, Diarrhoea, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Despondency, Syphilis, &c.

Price 2d. in stamps, free by post, a popular Treatise, 64 pages:—

# THE NATURAL REGENERATOR of the

## DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Without Pills, Purgatives, or medicines of any kind, and without expense, by a simple, pleasant, and infallible means which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies; adapted to the general reader.

Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Sheridan, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, and many thousand other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed.

London: James Gillbert, 49, Paternoster-row; and through all booksellers in town and country.

# FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

**PERSONS of a FULL HABIT**, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For **FEMALES**, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To **MOTHERS** they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand, the Proprietor has obtained permission from her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of

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"I have frequently tested your Cod Liver Oil, and, so impressed am I with its superiority, that I invariably prescribe it in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

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**RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.**

Which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies in illness, and is moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it is the only Food which never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

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forms a most agreeable renovating beverage; its efficacy in sickness, general debility, and eruptive complaints, is supported by the testimonials and recommendation of nearly all our metropolitan physicians and medical gentlemen, and it has been recommended by their letters to Her Majesty's Commissariat, also to the H. E. I. Company, as a specific in fevers and other affections of the blood.

The late Dr. Prout characterised its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

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**NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS** are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

**"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."**

**NORTON'S PILLS** act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

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**PILLS** are the very best and safest remedy for the above complaints, also for Costiveness, Piles, and Kidney Complaints, Lumbago, Tic, and Nervousness, Heated Stomach, and Furred Tongue.

They are aperient and tonic, warranted on oath to contain no calomel or mercury, and can be used as a general household medicine for patients of all ages, beginning from 5 years. Persons can follow their business in wet or cold weather without fear.

None are genuine Dandelion and Quinine except the Stamp bears the name of John King.

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**BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.**

Price 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for the Gout, was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

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Oct. 13.]

THE NONCONFORMIST.

[1858.]

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TABLE SPOONS and FORKS, 4s. 6d. half doz.; Dessert Spoons and Forks 3s. 6d.; Tea Spoons 1s. 6d. half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Table Spoons and Forks, 8s.; Dessert Forks and Spoons, 6s. 6d.; Tea Spoons 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Queen Pattern Table Spoons and Forks, 12s.; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 9s.; Tea Spoons, 5s. half dozen.

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Mahogany Dining-room Chairs, stuffed all hair, 12s. 6d. each; Walnut or Rosewood Drawing-room Chairs, 18s. 6d.; Settees to match, from 70s.; a large stock of Iron Bedsteads, from 14s. 6d.; Washstands, with marble tops, carved trusses, 21s. An Illustrated Book of Designs and Furnishing Catalogue, by the aid of which parties can easily estimate the cost of furnishing a House completely, may be had gratis on application, any single article being obtainable at the prices quoted therein.

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Best Ivory-handled Knives—			
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Kitchen Knives and Forks—			
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Ladies' Scissors of the finest steel, the most finished workmanship, and in choice variety. Scissors in handsome cases, adapted for presents.

Penknives and every description of Pocket Cutlery.

Deane's Monument Razor has been 150 years before the public, and is a plain, thoroughly good old English Razor, Price 2s. 6d.

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The newest patterns of the season.—DEANE and CO. have on Sale an extensive and choice assortment of these Lamps—Bronze, from 8s. 6d. to 6l.—China, complete, from 16s. to 7l. 7s. each.—Engravings with prices free per post.—Pure Colza Oil for the above Lamps at the lowest market price, delivered in London or the suburbs, periodically or on receipt of letter order.

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A large and handsome collection of Bright Stoves, for the Drawing or Dining-room, embracing all the newest designs. Deane and Co. have applied to these and other classes of Register Stoves patented improvements, economising the consumption of fuel, for which the highest testimonials have been given.

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Dessert Forks .. .. .	29s.	23s.	
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Tea Spoons .. .. .	18s.	14s. 6d.	

Mustard and Salt, per pair, 3s. Sugar Bows, 3s. 6d.

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Published by CORNELIUS RUFUS NELSON, at No. 25, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1858.